Routes to tour in Germany

The German Wine Route



2,000 years ago Roman legionaries were already growing wine. Each vine yields up to three litres of various kinds of wine, such as Riesling, Sylvaner, Müller-Thurgau, Scheurebe or Gewürztraminer. Grapes are gathered in the autumn but the season never ends. Palatinate people are always ready to throw a party, and wine always holds pride of place, generating Gemütlichkeit and good cheer. As at the annual Bad Dürkheim Wurstmarkt, or sausage market, the Deidesheim goat auction and the election of the German Wine Queen in Neustadt. Stay the night in wine-growing villages, taste the wines and become a connoisseur.

German roads will get you

woods, for instance, where

there - to the Palatinate

Visit Germany and let the Wine Route be your guide.



Grapes on the vine 2 Dorrenbach

3 St Martin

4 Deidesheim

5 Wachenhelm

DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV sethovenstraase 69, D+6000 Frankfurt/M.

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Kohl finds Europe a hard row to hoe







mburg, 1 May 1983 inty-second year - No. 1082 - By air

an Community's sake. They in-

go-ahead for a DM7bn EEC Improve the economic climate

and environmental standards in e that agreement among the ountries will then be easier to which remains to be seen):

revaluation of the deutschefive per cent to save France the y of a more drastic devaluation

ce and other countries that devaheir currencies in the EMS mone-

N THIS ISSUE

LD AFFAIRS A: B CRSR VER TRADE FAIR puter technology steals show in a competitive field for Europe to stand and look at itself

mann film brings vorlds together

Bonn's obliging behaviour by 8 on a four- to five-per-cent cut e 13-per-cent offset levy on farm orls from other EEC countries. any to offset the effect of currevaluations on farm prices and

others want it to be reduced even suarantees are lower this year in any than in 1982.

the background, behind all this ng, there is a pledge by Herr' to make generous changes to EEC

The aim behind this pledge is to dispel the reservations France, Italy and Greece have about allowing Spain and Portugal to join the European Commu-

At the Brussels EEC summit in March the Chancellor was so keen on harmony that he still felt he sensed cordiality, mutual understanding and a common sense of will.

But they failed to stand up to closer scrutiny in the cold, clear light of reality. A variety of national interests and though the result might be that farm domestic considerations have gained greater importance, both in Bonn and

How else could the Bonn Cabinet have instructed Agriculture Minister Ignaz Kiechle to aim, at the Luxembourg farm price talkathon, at a threeper-cent increase for German farmers?

Bonn must surely know how much better-off German sarmers are than their counterparts in other EEC countries and that the Common Agricultural Policy will force the Finance Minister this year, or next at the latest, to rifle the taxpayer's pockets yet again.

A cold chill must creep down the Chancellor's back when he calls to mind the June Stuttgart EEC summit.

As current chairman of the Ten he preferred not to upset the general harmony of the March summit by risking disputes on decisions.

So an unprecedented number of decisions are due to be reached at Stuttgart on topics ranging from youth unem-

coal and steel and package to the reofinances. At the end have been taken. range of people are Stuttgart summit might turn out to be a fiasco. They inplomat at the EEC who are struggling through the preli-

ropean Commission, and Plet Dankert, Speaker of the European Assembly.

More is at stake than Helmut Kohl's reputation as a statesman. An obvious fallure would discourage all memberovernments for some time and harm the EEC's prestige in the United States,

Japan and the developing countries. The respect shown by Moscow and Washington for the countries of Central Europe would take a knock too.

Cordiality will not be enough at Stuttgart. A rule will be run over the Chancellor's successes at the EEC in

President Reagan was at pains to

make a personal statement that the blast

had strengthened US determination to



minaries and both British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Bonn Chancel-Gaston Thorn, the lor Helmut Kohl at 10 Downing Street, Mrs Thatcher later

Chancellor at **Downing Street**

EC finance was one of the main is-Sues when Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl met British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London.

But little was agreed: instead, the clouds of another unpleasant budget dispute gathered on the horizon.

Chancellor Kohl flew, back disappointed on one point at least: he had. wanted more support for moves towards European integration. :

But Mrs Thatcher made it clear that she expects Europe to take smaller, more pragmatic steps in this direction.

There was solid agreement on Ostpolitik and defence matters and on solidarity with the Americans.

At the Stuttgart EEC summit next month, Mrs Thatcher would like to see a settlement on the dispute over EEC finances. Full steam ahead into the European future would not be possible until Britain had made sure it would pay less. into the EEC kitty.

Yet both leaders demonstrated how. the most intensive political friendship can be maintained without any real headway being made on major issues. She described the talks as "the best we've had."

Kohl in London created the impression of being an extraordinarily personable politician, serious yet kind-heart-

Alongside Britain's Iron Lady he cannot have failed to make an impression. In the long run it could prove a substantial contribution toward European unity.

(Westdeutsche Aligemeine, 23 April 1983)

The political message behind the Beirut bomb blast

The bomb blast at the US embassy in sion were immediately registered by Beirut was not just a killer: it ac- sensitive political seismographs in Jerucomplished a major political mission.

It reminded the United States what political forces are at large in the Lebanon and that a settlement there is impossible unless their interests are taken into account.

The blast is also fresh proof for those who either fail to appreciate or try to ignore how unreliable and fragile any agreement between Israel and Lebanon

Six months ago a similar bomb blast that shook the Phalange headquarters in the heart of Beirut brought to an abrupt end high-flown Israeli hopes, expectations and aspirations.

The Lebanese President-elect, Bashir Gemayel, was killed. His place may have been taken by his brother Amin, but an entirely different political note was sounded.

The shock wayes of the latest explo-

non and the Middle East. But the first reactions behind the scenes were not long in coming. Talks between Israeli, Lebanese and US delega-

tes were cancelled,

At the same time the White House has stepped up the tempo of its bid to negotiate a settlement. It had already sensed with frustration that prospects of a settlement in the Lebanon were being talked away in view of the substantial remaining differences between Beirut and Jerusalem.

Now the sole remaining point at issue is Major Haddad, the commander of

: Continued on page 15



WORLD AFFAIRS

Libya: a case for delicate handling

Relations with Libya are at a low ebb again. Eight Germans have been arrested in Tripoli and accused of espionage. They are claimed to have been working for the CIA.

They are arguably being held as hostages for two Libyans currently standing trial in Bonn. The Libyans are prosumably friends or supporters of the Libyan head of state and revolutionary leader, Col. Gaddafi.

They have been charged with torturing fellow-countrymen at the Libyan embassy in Bonn.

The Bonn Foreign Office has rejected a verbal protest by the Libyan government that sounded a threatening undertone with regard to the German legal

Having been referred to the Justice Ministry it was even mentioned in court

It seems reasonable to assume that Libya would like to trade the eight Germans it is holding for the Libyans in the

But how is headway to be made without one side or the other losing presti-

Jürgen Möllemann, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, flew to Tripoli in a bid to clarify matters. He and his Libyan hosts agreed that ties were worth improving and in need of improvement.

This was a reaffirmation of the cordial relations that have characterised political and economic ties between Libya and the Pederal Republic of Ger-

Bonn has never, for instance, taken part in moves by other states aimed at isolating Libya politically.

Libya, for that matter, did not break off ties with Bonn, as other Arab states did, when the Federal Republic recognised Israel and exchanged ambassadors with the Jewish state.

The decision not to do so was taken by the government of King Idris, but it was a policy maintained after the revolution by Col. Gaddaff.

Economic and trade ties have always been splendid. Last year Libya exported goods, primarily oil, worth DM7.2bn to the Federal Republic.

That made Libya Bonn's third-largest supplier and oil imports from Libya were up despite an overall decline in oil imports by Germany. Prais

In 1982 Libya imported goods worth DM2.8bn from the Federal Republic.

For years there have been between 3,000 and 4,000 Germans working in Libya: in oil, industrialisation and roadbuilding. There are so many partly Germany,

They mostly live slone, away from their families, in what is a strictly Muslim country, although a few are married to Libyan women.

Nearly a third of Libyan imports from the Federal Republic are motor vehicles, a fifth electrical engineering and a further fifth machinery.

So technological assistance from the country of origin is welcome.

In the struggle against international terrorism Bonn Interior Minister Gerhart Baum sought Libyan cooperation in the late-1970s, but with only limited SUCCESS.

He too flew to Libya in 1980 to persuade Col. Gaddafi to exercise greater restraint in backing Palestinian terrorists, especially when their activities were, by virtue of their ties with German urban guerrillas, directed against the Federal Republic.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

It is now admitted that Herr Baum's visit failed to achieve specific results. The Interior Ministry's expectations were not fulfilled,

The Libyan leaders admire German doctors and medical equipment. Libyan authorities prefer German doctors and clinics in cases where their own are less

Many Libyans from all walks of life have been treated at German university hospitals, including Bonn's, in recent

Col. Gaddafl himself (incognito, of course) underwent a thorough check at a Wiesbaden clinic some years ago.

The Libyan authorities also send ordinary patients, people who could not possibly afford medical treatment abroad themselves, to Germany for

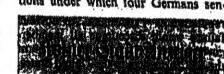
There has been no lack of periodic visits by political leaders. Bonn Foreign Minister Genscher was in Tripoli in 1979; Libyan Vice-President Dialloud was in Bonn in 1981.

Col. Gaddafi, however, has yet to visit Bonn. He has expressed a wish to pay the Federal Republic an official visit. He has been invited and the invitation has been confirmed.

But it is felt that a date ought not to be set until the visit is sure to be a success, and a number of problems first need solving.

From Bonn's viewpoint they include Libyan activities abroad, as in Chad, and the way disputes between pro-and anti-Gaddafl Libyans are waged in

They also include the alarming conditions under which four Germans sen-



tenced in Libya some time ago are kept in prison there.

They were charged with divulging classified information, insulting the Libyan authorities, smuggling and offences in connection with alcohol.

In their case Bonn has long urged the Libyan authorities to make the conditions under which they are held in prison more humane.

Most of these problems, as Bonn sees it, are the result of conditions in Libya, including revolutionary ideas and the special role of the people's committees, whose activities are not subject to government instructions.

Much would be gained if the two states were to agree to respect each other's legal system and political structure, and Bonn would be prepared to do so.

But it expects the Libyan authorities to appreciate that it can neither directly nor indirectly influence German courts and can forbid neither friends nor foes of Col. Gaddafi from expressing their views as long as they do not resort to violence.

The Libyan authorities have also been informed about German legal procodure in connection with convicted for reign nationals, which is that the decision on what is opportune is reached by

the Länder. It is they and not Bonn who decide whether it is the national interest to deport a convicted foreigner or make him serve his sentence. Dieter von König

(Kolner Stadt-Amelger, 21 April 1983)

Questions over death at Berli HOME AFFAIRS **East-West checkpoint**

The death of a West German trav-A eller in the GDR raises more questions than can be answered.

The GDR customs officers have only themselves to blame for suspicions that their interrogation methods might have contributed to the death of Rudolf Burkert, 43.

His body was shipped home to Hamburg with an unsatisfactory death certificate saying heart attack and no further explanation. This was certain to give rise to suspicion.

The East German authorities were very tactful: they demanded DM2,500 for the transport.

The GDR did not see fit to comment in greater detail until the story hit the headlines, and there was inexplicable foot-dragging by Bonn officials too.

Under interrogation, said the GDR, the deceased had collapsed and fallen from his seat. His head had hit the ribs of a radiator. The interrogation had been conducted in a correct manner; as was usual in the GDR.

This explanation would account for his external injuries. It also tallies with the picture of the dead man with a long, straight out over one eye.

If only the GDR authorities had accounted for the tragic mishap promptly and in greater detail there would have been no speculation about third-degree treatment by the customs officers.

Bonn ministries responsible for transit traffic through the GDR to and from West Berlin have yet to register a case in which violence has been used in inerrogating transit travellers.

We would be most surprised if Herr Burkert's death were to turn out to have been the result of maltreatment," says a Bonn Ministry official.

True enough, in transit traffic to and from Berlin there are constant complaints and disputes about the interpretation of the transit agreement, which forms part of the Four-Power Agreement on Berlin.

But they are few and far between in relation to the numbers of travellers, and cases of genuine harassment by GDR customs or People's Police officers are rare.

Since the Four-Power Agreement took effect in June 1972 the number of overland travellers to and from Berlin has more than doubled to 16 million a

This figure slone shows how much more smoothly traffic now runs, and over the entire period about 1,200 Germans ; and :100, foreigners have : been arrested by the GDR authorities for misuse of the transit routes.

The overwhelming majority were brought to book for trying to help would-be refugees to escape from the GDR or for leaving the transit route.

Other charges have been causing a serious traffic accident, drunken driving, breaches of customs and foreign exchange regulations and esplonage.

All complaints are raised and dealt with at meetings of the joint transit commission, which has just held its 73rd session.

There are several hundred complaints a year. The commission is said not to keep a record of the exact number. It is a very small proportion in view of the number of travellers.

Most complaints are about extremely high fines for speeding (up to DM300 or more), about people being turned

back at the border without said about what has seemed also

a growing number of random

down on Whit Sunday.

filling station.

By the terms of the transity

The government is over the first hurdle: now it goes on to the next

By the terms of the transite travellers are not allowed to the Bonn coalition has organised ittake receipt of material, to go self quickly following the election lifts, to leave the transit rouls is the top jobs have been allocated, good reason, to commit chain ley for the immediate future has easy of these specific reases at have been quietly set aside.

If there are specific reases at have been quietly set aside, specifing a transit traveller of the can now settle down to four years any of these regulations he at office without worrying about the hicle may be checked.

The number of spot checked in the conservative side there is the tainly increased, from 292 is sibility of friction between the CDU 604 last year. In none of the set is up involving Franz Josef Strauss, there would have been men the capable of.

Motorists who delve to file differences are not likely to in-

In another case a schoolby stion there next March.

hitchniking from West Governmenter, 52, was picked over two West Berlin was involved in a translated on the first ballot. His

sion in East Berlin and asking the factional rows.

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Nove Education Areander Armony English Will that remains in Bayaria is Aschafmit-solor Senso Burner - Darbase Will, Augsburg and Würzburg if one

Reards the special case Nuremberg fe Urschlechter has managed to re-

in control despite quarreiling with

Hesse, the Social Democrats still

Darmstadt and Kassel -- with the

of the Greens. But in Frankfurt,

lter Wallmann (CDU) has managed build up an image that adds up to a

mark of Christian Democratic mu-

Arrests.

Motorists who drive the differences are not likely to inGDR to Berlin and stick to be who holds what job. That has
need not, as a rule, be will social policy and, closely linked to
GDR authorities had every its finance,
terrogate Rudolf Burken, is but such a dispute would probably
arranged to meet relatives and be confined to CDU versus CSU. It
goods, His passenger said that the CDU itself. In such a case, the consweets and sports badges. It waives would be divided into those
said they were sent belts, a look.

The differences are not likely to inlikely to inthe differences are not likely to inmine differences are and a clock.

Difficulties often occur what see wanting a more comprehensive ing unforeseen happens, sua tal spending a more comprehensive case of the young man whose differences on social and money is

He had to wait a day and the spread to the Free Democrats.

a breakdown van arrived. All the FDP is certain to want to sell it cat and drink was half a deadly as the free enterprise party in gene-

The GDR border guards we had the Social Democrats have chosen a checked his story, which said the former Mayor of Munich, Georg

ral and the party of businessmen (large and small) and the self-employed in particular.

It aim would be to keep some of the conservative voters who gave the Liberals their second vote in the general election.

Such a policy could lead to tension in the CDU/CSU which can never fully ignore its Christian-Social basic tenets and which has had a special "labour party" image since the last election.

At the same time, the FDP could be looking for voters with radically liberal ideas on interior and justice policy.

The Liberals could say to themselves: many of the voters in the general election gave their votes to us because they wanted the conservatives to win. They won't do it again under less dramatic

What could therefore happen is that only very few of the conservatives who voted for the FDP would remain loval - in any event, not enough to corner the five per cent minimum vote needed for representation in the Bundestag.

Thus, the argument goes, it must try to win over those radically liberal voters

who voted for the SPD on 6 March and now consider themselves to have made

There is the possibility that the FDP will start worrying about its identity.

It would above all be Count Lambsdorff's job to put across the image of economic liberalism, perhaps together with Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

But there could also be a person-related image-building drive on top of the programmatic one - and Gerhart Baum, deputy party chairman, is bound to be standing in the wings.

But the conservatives could hardly agree to the FDP's radical-liberal demands. So there could be disputes,

For the coalition as a whole there are dangers looming in some of the most important policy areas of its program-

This would include money and social policies. It would prove disastrous for the government to give repeated assurances that all budgetary holes have been plugged, all social benefits ensured and all painful belt-tightening over and done with - only to have to say later that the forecasts were wrong, the measures inadequate and that new cutbacks were inevitable.

This would result in a loss of credibi-

lity and would mean that the people would consider their government incupable and, ultimately, dishonest.

The other major source of danger to the coalition lies in security and alliance policy. Helmut Kohl and Hans-Dictrich Genscher want to implement the two-track Nato missiles decision together with America if the Geneva arms limitation talks bring no results by the end of the year.

Pressure against this will grow rapidly in the next few months: in the Bundestag, in leftist publications and in the

The peace movement now has an extended arm in the form of the Greens in the Bundestag.

The peace movement hopes, with good reason, that the SPD is getting closer to rejecting the missile deployment. It also pins its hopes on strong segments of the trade unions.

We must be prepared for the use by the peace movement of violent masses to spearhead the protest against the deployment of US missiles.

In this situation, the coalition could be tempted to urge Washington to make ever new compromise proposals in Geneva and, ultimately, to postpone the missile deployment.

Kohl and Genscher would have to resist this from the very beginning because if the Western arms buildup founders on the Federal Republic of Germany the very core of the Western Alliance would be destroyed,

And if this were to happen the Bonn government would lose both strength

Johann Georg Reissmüller (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 22 April 1983)

SPD arms itself for assault. on the citadel of Munich

cident.

He was given medical to be a symbol of the SPD decline in questioned by the People's Parallel of Germany. It has never been then dumpted by them at an appropriate of so few metropolitan countillians and the second of the SPD decline in questioned by them at an appropriate of so few metropolitan countillians are second of the SPD decline in questioned by them at an appropriate of so few metropolitan countillians are second of the SPD decline in questioned by them at an appropriate of the SPD decline in questioned by them at an appropriate of the SPD decline in questioned by the second of the SPD decline in questioned by Manfred Rommel (CDU) has become something like the living proof of the contention that even difficult cities are governable and that they can in fact be

Since travellers are not all pace, it was the conservative parties pick people up en route he had mounted attacks on the "red city for half a day until someone incis". Now the SPD is gearing it on him and gave him a lift to " to bounce back and retake them. governed with a liberal hand. That leaves the SPD with Freiburg and Mannheim. The party is thinking of nominating a young municipal politician for the new election in Mannheim whose mayor, Wilhelm Varnholt, has

In both cases it was impossible their intouch with relatives: either the 1970s behind."

telephones were out of order of the was referring to the party's factory took only GDR money.

There is no point of content the point of content transit routes are registered, took only GDR money.

There is no point of content the point of content transit routes are registered, took only GDR money.

There is no point of content the point of content transit routes are registered, took only GDR money.

There is no point of content the point of content transit routes are registered, to popular transit routes are registered to popul The City patriarch of Bremen, Hans Koschnick, Hamburg's imaginative Klaus von Dohnanyi, Saarbrücken's outspoken and popular Oskar Lafontalne and Hanover's expert and populist Herbert Schmalstieg complete the list, apart from a few traditional bastions in

the Ruhr area and other parts of North Joachim ham was when the present Mayor, the well pure the Kiesl of the CSU, was voted in. Rhine-Westphalia. For those asking about the reasons for this decline, the Social Democrats The German Orion Less three major cities of symbolic Munich, Frankfurt and Berlin. have long had a long, varied, intelligen and above all conflicting list of expla-

nations. Times have changed. Today, the Social Democrats are frequently punished for the mistakes of the past. As long as the municipalities main concern was reconstruction and later, more benefits for all, municipal policy was more or less a matter of

It was not until the social structure changed, the people became conscious of the inhospitability of the cities and yesterday's progress was seen as today's crisis that municipal policy itself beca-me a problem.

The crisis of the cities was to become he SPD position in Baden-Worttemis even weaker In Stuttgart, a crisis of the SPD.

On the one hand, the cities are a typical SPD domain because social cliange is fastest there and conditions of life and work change sooner in the cities

than elsewhere. And the SPD can adjust more easily than the conservative parties. On the other hand, this also means that conflicts that crop up daily in municipal work catch up sooner with the SPD.

These conflicts have torn the party. Should it - due to the new social structure - become the party of the new middle class or of the new minorities? A party of landlords or of tenants? Of Germans or foreigners? Of squatters or landlords? Should it be a party of quality of life or the party of a city geared to

Only where social structures have remained intact has the SPD managed to hold its position: Heinrich Eickelbeck Bochum, "Horst Katzor in-Manfred Urbanskl in Herne; - they all seem like archetypes of a region where industry, public services and SPD are more closely knit than anywhere else.

It is no exaggeration to say that Dortmund's Mayor, Günter Samtlebe, was heaved into the Rathaus by the Hoesch steel mill. And in fact, he is still an honorary director of the company.
What is to be done? The lost consen

sus reflected inthe factionalism within the SPD cannot be restored from above.

Social Democrats seeking an answer know that they have to forge a new municipal policy concept that will give them identity once more. This is a sisyphean task - and in the end the concept is unlikely from those of Christian Democratic mayors."

Even more important, some Social Democrats argue, is to come to realiso again that politics is nowhere as palpa-ble and visible as in the cities. The days when the SPD was able to brush this aside because it was in control at the

centres of power are over. Social policy starts at the bottom, and this will probably be the yardstick by which Social Democrats will be measured - much more so than their attitude towards missiles.

At the moment, the SPD seems to have dug up an old and trite success recipe to the effect that what it needs is

If the SPD could compose its dream politician he would be a blend of populist patriarch and young hero - something like Hans-Jochen Vogel in the late 1960s when he eagerly wore the chains of his mayoral office. If only such people could be pulled out of a

There is, however, a small consolation for the Social Democrats in their anvone who wanted to make a career the party moved to the centre of power. But Klaus von Dohnanyi left the centre to go Hamburg - and was successful. Rolf Böhme has demonstrated in the difficult city of Freiburg that it can be rewarding to turn one's back on Bonn.

Such facts are no guarantee of success for the SPD, but they do offer a

Acting along these lines, Heidelberg's Social Democrats want to import Albrecht Müller from Bonn to stand in the municipal election. Muller was the Helmut Schmidt's imaginative chief of planning at the Chancellery.

(Die Zeit, 15 April 1983)



PEOPLE

Nation pays its tribute to a German intellectual

Richard Löwenthal, publicist, SPD ideologue and independent intellectual par excellence, has turned 75.

Lowenthal made an international name for himself as a scholar and researcher of world communism and analyser of the West's political culture.

He has been an active SPD member since the 1930s — after a brief spell as a communist student leader - and is the deputy chairman of the Social Democrats' basic values commission.

The SPD marked his birthday with a major celebration in Bonn and the nation paid tribute to the scholar with the award to him by President Karl Carstens of the Grosses Bundesverdienstkreuz mit Stern, one of the most coveted German orders of merit.

To mark his 70th birthday five years ago, Berlin's Free University held an international academic symposium, presenting Löwenthal with a voluminous special publication with contributions by fellow academics and German and foreign politicians. He was also awarded Berlin's Ernst Reuter Plaque.

All these marks of homage testify to the world-wide esteem in which Lowenthat is held and bear witness to the extensive range of his activities.

"Rix" - as his friends call him can look back on a life full of ups and downs and intellectual adventure marked by singlemindedness of purpose and the personal charisma it takes to put one's stamp on an era.

He owes his success to his unflagging energy, his lively intellect, commitment to a cause and the undaunted courage with which he has repeatedly intervened to bring order or clarity into a con-

He carned his Ph.D. at Heidelberg University in 1931. Immediately after Hitler came to power and banned the SPD, Löwenthal joined the socialist resistance group Neu Beginnen (New Be-

Together with this group, he went first to Czechoslovakia (in 1933) and later to Britain.

In these two countries and in France he published a great many essays under the pseudonym Paul Sering, which was soon to become widely known.

After the war, he was first a foreign correspondent of the London Observer, working for a while in Yugoslavia and Germany, Back in Britain, he became the paper's foreign affairs commenta-

By that time, he already has a firm putation as a publicist throughout the English-speaking world.

On the German Social Democratic scene, Paul Sering made a comeback in early 1947 with his much quoted Jenseits des Kapitalismus (Beyond Capita-

He wanted the SPD to become a clear political part of Western democracy while acting as an economically independent "third force" between capitalism and communism in its ties with other socialist parties in Europe.

At that time, Lowenthal still regarded himself as a Marxist. But he later publicly revised large passages of this concept under the impact of Europe's post-

Much of his subsequent work was devoted to the analysis of the structures and trends of world communism, with special emphasis on the Soviet Bloc, China and the Western communist parties. It was here that he excelled with undisputed mastery and authority.

In recognition of his expertise in this field he was appointed to the Otto Suhr Institute and the Eastern Europe Institute of Berlin's Free University in 1961. This marked the final transition from journalistic to scholarly work.

Löwenthal intantly expanded his academic work beyond Berlin by attending many international congresses abroad, becoming a member of several foreign societies, by lecture tours and by research work in Stanford, Tel Aviv, Oxford, New York, Berkeley, North Carolina and many other places.

All important Western publications have been open to him and have welcomed his foreign affairs and cultural

He was for many years the top politi-

professor of philosophy, Waldemar

A Schreckenberger, is Chancellor Kohl's chief administrator — that is,

Schreckenberger has been a close

friend and confident of the Chancellor

for a long time - they were friends at

of the State Chancellery and state Mi-

nister of Justice, Schreckenberger has

The fact that he is a schoolfriend of

Kohl furthered his career in Rhineland-

Palatinate and the personal trust the

Chancellor puts in him has earned him

A perfect understanding between the Chancellor and his chief administrator

has been essential for this office for all

Chancellors from Konrad Adenauer to

Schreckenberger's career began in

1960 - not as a university professor but

as assessor in a district government in

Rhineland-Palatinate. This was so de-

spite the fact that he was the assistant of

Werner Maihofer (one of the fathers of

his present post.

Helmut Schmidt.

plenty of experience to fall back on.

State Secretary at the Chancellery.

school.

cal adviser of Willy Brandt. He and Brandt wrote a biography of Ernst Reuter which was published in 1957.

Later, he supported Helmut Schmidt's efforts to keep the SPD on a course committed to the Western allian-

He was so disturbed by the higher education policy of the Social Democrats that he helped to establish the Bund Freiheit der Wissenschaft (freedom of science federation) becoming the organisation's first national presi-

He opted out of the federation later

Lowenthal's intellectual and political home is the SPD, despite his criticism of the party on individual issues.

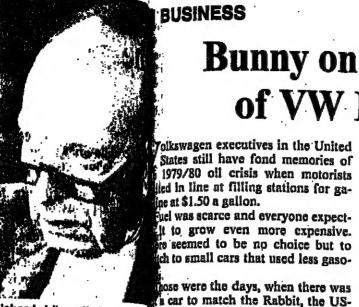
Democratic socialism is for him an indispensable productive element of democratic political culture. And this will remain so as long as the SPD Itself abides by this concept, adds positive substance to it and defends it.

In the past few years, Löwenthal has repeatedly tried to persuade the Social Democrats from going along with shortlived fads and flirting with the "alternative scene." He has stressed that the Social Democrats' main function is to promote and uphold the social interests and democratic traditions of industrial

He has occasionally clashed with his old friend Willy Brandt, as during the student unrest of the 1960s.

when he felt that a conflict with the Here, too, it became obvious that

BUSINESS Bunny on the run: US sales



Richard Löwenthal ... actin fill version of the Volkswagen Golf,

In this, Richard Löwenthale Americans were particularly impress-proval beyond party lines at by the diesel-engined Rabbit, a only be hoped that we shall an add champion fuel miser. There were benefit for many more year thing lists of six to nine months for incisive and brilliantly formula Rabbit diesel, which is still the most tributions to our political Extended car on the market.
his outbursts when others prost US car-buyers even allowed themselto be slow in grasping. But his to be pressured by hard-nosed VW ways been quick to reven to release into buying superfluous extras crystal-clear rationality. crystal-clear rationality. The oil crisis has long been forgotten.

We all and our still-young this is readily available and gasoline cannot afford not to take an all here and there at less than a dollar his Anglo-Saxon experience fallon again.

Alexanders The Rabbit, after having emerged the winner of the 1979/80 crisis, is

(Der Tagessplegel, Ber winner of the 1979/80 crisis, is

is crisis it has undergone since being inched in the US market. It is increasingly clear that Americans

pointment.

post has been held by smooth are either, tioning or, as Schreckenberg sales in the first quarter of 1983 were "pragmatically serving" sales in the first quarter of 1983 were rather than men with ambilious ardest. Detroit invested roughly \$30bn

so far, there have been no more takes made at the Chancelet special in the United States, is shedlest, none have become known officials, organisers agends chanceller and personally ships since Kohi is inclined to state the continued on page its series of the continued of the continued on page its series of the contin

enberger hus no politician whe

He prefers to lean on such don't really like small cars, and certain-losophers as Kant, Descanse and the Rabbit any more.

They want economy models, but not the exception rather than the fall cars," Roger B. Smith of General politicians to come up with put there says. And now gasoline is less This cautious aloofness from pressing creams specify all-encompassing creams specification. Of politics — and hence also what US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller with the US motorists want are larger noss from his own Chanceller w

school concordat between the Parislenne.

and the Rhineland-Palatinate Chrysler are still manufacturing the time as a public servant.

Schreckenberger's politic Re the Crown Victoria and the Merpublic activities have not make by Grand Marquis.

dely known, except for his simplified States is running an advertising non-commercial television is applied States is running an advertising non-commercial television is applied with the slogan: This is your lines of the British BBC and III chance to buy a full-sized Cadillac;

Only with occasional states if year they're going to shrink. The differed with the prevailed thillul again, although there is no should be solved by using the building the fact that the US automocode as an instrument.

Unlike most politiciant, Septiments, the worst crisis.

rently in the throes of the most se-

berger is not bent on image after three lean years, the worst crisis and this along with his friends and ustry has been through since the Kohl played a major role in his role in his played a major role in his r Ever since Globke, the Company may not be beginning to grasp that dreither.

ppointing, with compacts being hit lightst. Detroit invested roughly \$30bn ed States. he research and development of eco-Though "the spirit of Change and development of eco-gone from the Chanceller," the spirit of samples, and assembly lines are requirement of smooth function who have been hit even her Wolfsburg did not keep as close enough a check on its US subsidiary's opera-Volkswagen have been hit even har-

neurial freedom to best use.

five years its facilities are no longer up to the latest requirements and VW's

Weiher, VW of America's head of marketing and sales. But there has been a steady downturn

since summer 1981. Last year alone the Westmoreland assembly lines were shut down for 23 weeks. In January 1983 the facility was clos-

ed for a fortnight and second-shift workers were fired once and for all. But orders were not even enough to keep a single shift in constant employment. In May and June the company is or-

dering a shutdown for another fortnight to reduce the stockpiles of unsold cars, and it is doubtful whether two weeks will be enough.

In the first 10 days of April only 111 Rabbits were sold, or roughly 57 per cent fewer than last year, while the Rabbit's share of the US market has slumped from a poor 1.8 to an abysmal 0.6

The assembly works were designed for a daily output of roughly 1,000 cars. No-one can tell whether that many will ever be sold again.

VW executives have decided once and for all that they will not need the second assembly facility in Sterling Heights, where 180,000 Rabbits a year were to be built starting in 1984.

The first chief executive of VW of America, James McLernon, was worried in September 1981 that this additional capacity under construction at a cost of roughly DM500m might be avaiable "too late rather than too soon."

Mr McLernon, who has since been fired, had nothing but a wan smile for sceptics who suspected that the cars that eventually rolled off the assembly lines at Sterling Heights might end up being Japanese models.

In this respect he has been proved



right. The new facility is being taken over by Chrysler.

Chrysler stepped in when construction was 80 per cent completed. No-one is saying how much they paid but there can be little doubt that Volkswagen have lost a packet on the deal.

Carl H. Hahn, board chairman of the Volkswagen parent company, says VW of America has become its No. 1 pro-

But his explanation for the current unsatisfactory state of affairs sounds strange coming from a salary-carning He says Volkswagen of America is in

predicament because it had too much entrepreneurial freedom. Herr Hahn took the VW Beetle to

America in the 1950s and 1960s and set Volkswagen up in business in the Unit-What he probably means is that

tions. His predecessor, Toni Schmücker, let Mr McLemon have his head. There can no longer be the slightest doubt that he did not put this entrepre-

Even. though the Westmoreland works have only been in operation for

of VW Rabbit plummet cut costs in comparison. Volkswagen have to ship in car body parts by truck from a pressed steel works in West Virginia, "We haven't yet quite achieved our competitors' of automation," Mr Weiher admits. The unions initially negotiated wage deals that gave VW an advan-

> tage over other US manufacturers. But this advantage has quickly been sacrificed.

Wages at VW are now as high as at Ford and General Motors and a little higher than at Chrysler. The Westmoreland works does not break even until output is at 85 per cent of capacity.

Other manufacturers reach breakeven point sooner, but as Mr Weiher points out, "no-one can make compacts at a profit when production is running at 50 per cent of capacity."

If the Rabbit were to sell at a profit people would have to be prepared to pay much higher prices, and they have ong ceased to be prepared to do so.

Volkswagen of America has sold itself so hard as an all-American corporation that the Rabbit has forfeited any exotic attraction it might have retained.

"In a flight of fancy we Americanised the Rabbit too much," Herr Hahn is quoted as saying in an interview with nuto motor sport.

"We made the mistake of designing our US model in such a way that a European would have driven straight into the first ditch with it," he said.

That was a performance rating customers could buy less expensively from other US manufacturers. What was more, trouble with the fuel injection and exhaust harmed the Rabbit's repu-

Volkswagen no longer enjoy the reutation of manufacturing a particularhigh-quality car, and deliberate re-Europeanisation of the Rabbit has failed to remedy this.

It may now have tauter suspension and a redesigned interior, but too many compacts on sale in the US market are the spitting image of the Rabbit.

Its Japanese competitors, manufactured by Toyota, Honda and Nissan, have a higher reputation these days than the US-made German car.

"Volkswagens aren't as highly rated as Japanese cars," says Dan Cass, a car dealer based on the outskirts of

He is busy trying to sell his last VWs at a discount and plans to concentrate entirely on BMWs in future. He feels the BMW is a better seller.

The decline of the Rabbit's image is nowhere more clearly reflected than in sales statistics. Nearly all competing models have overtaken it.

There were nearly three times as many buyers in the first quarter of 1983 for the Nissan Sentra, the basic version of which costs about \$1,000 less than the cheapest Rabbit.

The Honda Accord and Civic, the Toyota Tercel and Corolla, the Ameri-



Volkswagen's Golf/Rabbit: driving with the wrong club,

(Cartoon: Luis Murschetz/Süddeutsche Zeitung) can Motors Alliance and the GM, Ford and Chrysler compacts are all well ahead of the Rabbit in sales.

So the smallest VW sold in the US market runs a risk of suffering a fate similar to that of its predecessor, the Beetle, which was a roaring success as an oddity in America and was not withdrawn until it was practically no longer

America, says Peter Weiher, is the yorld's most innovation-addicted market. In it the VW compact is increasingly assuming the role of a white elephant that worries Volkswagen dealers stiff.

Dealers are in a gloomy mood. In January they issued a statement to the effect that they were totally demoralised and had doubts as to the future because the present was so bleak and desolate.

Peter Liebman owns one of the largest VW dealerships in the United States and is chairman of the dealers' advisory

He would prefer to say nothing at all. "If you have nothing positive to say, you might as well say nothing." But after lengthy reflection something posttive does occur to him.

Only the Honda Accord, he says, can measure up to the Rabbit. Its other competitors are all worse.

The Rabbit GTI, launched about six months ago, was extremely well received by the US public, while the VW Santana and Passat, marketed as the Quantum in the USA, were absolutely superb; the Americans had merely yet to appreciate them.

As an experienced car salesman he has a tale or two to tell of how little interest Americans can have in things

He also sells Buicks and regularly has to work hard to persuade potential customer to test-drive the new model. Their last car was a Buick: it was fine, so why should they bother driving round the block in the latest one?

care less that the new Buick has's frontwheel drive, a new chassis and an upto-date engine,

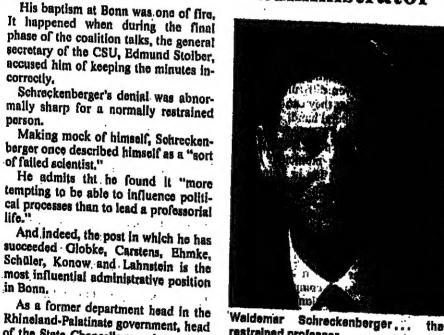
Technically the VW has much to offer, so this lack of customer interest is a sales handicap.

Auto advertising in the United States is unbelievably aggressive, conveying the impression that even sedate family saloons mainly serve the purpose of making a getaway from hired killers in

the streets of San Francisco. So Volkswagen try to sound a different note by emphasising German engieering, and with a modicum of suc-

: Continued on page 10-

Kohl confidant is top Bonn administrator



Waldemar Schreckenberger ... the restrained professor,

(Photo: Bundesbildstelle) the Freiburg FDP programme) during work in Saarbrucken

On top of his government work - he had meanwhile become the head of the Department for Legislation and Administration at the Rhineland-Palatinate Chancellery in Mainz - Schreckenberger took time off to earn himself a professorship. The leave of absence was granted to him by Helmut Kohl, then prime minister of Rhineland-Palatinate. Schreckenberger has no political

idols, not even Konrad Adenauer

whom, as he says, he considered too authoritarian when he was young. Unlike Kohl, who like no other postwar chancellor lays claim to being the successor of famous statesmen. Schreck-

Bank lending risks: it's a

whole new ball game

Euromarkets are the only explanation

for the fact that Third World countries

were able to get so deep into debt in the

first place. The Euromarkets are operat-

ed by all institutions engaged in inter-

national banking - not only through

their national parent companies but

also and above all through their bran-

ketplaces where they benefit from cost

In these places, such as Luxembourg

London, the New York Free Trade

Zone, the Cayman Islands, Hong Kong,

Singapore and Bahrain, the business

volume has increased by an average of

25 per cent a year over the pat ten years.

And the bank supervision authorities in

the home countries of the parent banks

Because of the slump at home, many

German banks lost their traditional cre-

dit customers after 1974. They sought

and found new customers in the East

are worrying them today were not en-

tirely voluntary. The last loans given to

Poland - which should never have

been granted, as the banks know today

- were extended under the pressure of

But the loans given to oil-importing

The Open price hikes played havon

veloping and threshold countries.

But many of the East Bloo deals that

knew nothing about it.

Bloc and the Third World.

but firm persuasion.

oil price shock:

at the time.

thout any outside pressures.

advantages,

HANOVER TRADE FAIR

Computer technology steals the show in a competitive field

computer technology was the big invest more this year than it did in 1982, success at the Hanover Trade Fair. In cold business terms, nothing else

But interest overall was high and the question now is: will the great interest shown at the world's largest capital goods fair be reflected in orders?

Data processing and communications technology is benefitting from the rationalisation of office work. The aim is to do two things at the same time: cut back on wage costs and cope with everincreasing amounts of data.

Equipment is getting smaller all the time, meaning that it is becoming more and more practicable for office use.

Sales in other branches of industry were well behind. One spokesman for the fair said he knew of only one really large order outside the communications echnology field: a DM1.2m order placed with a German plant and equipment

. Business in the plant and mechanical and electrical engineering, the pillars of the capital goods industry, would have to pick up considerably in the next few months if interest at Hanover were to be reflected in orders.

But there is no sign so far that German industry as a whole is prepared to

The worst thing about robots is that people think they can do more than

they really can," said one exhibitor at

the Hanover Fair's newly established

The crush of people was so great as

The idea that robots with their joint-

ed arms have almost human capabilities

But the makers say their "program-mable mechanical workers" are vital for

Only those who use this miracle instrument in the future will be able to

stand up to tough competition and maintain their income and affluence,"

says a spokesman for the Sekurja-Inge-

acrate into economic provincialism.

over when it took courage even the word robot'.

with the machines.

ties. The new trade magazine Robo-

The magazine blames the media for

horror vision the public associates

As the magazine puts it, saying "the

ropots are coming" spreads as much fear as the cry "the Indians are coming" did in the Wild West.

To start with, robots are nothing but

automatons. Only microprocessor technology has made it possible to pro-

gramme these machines so that they can carry out a variety of commands.

By now, some of these robots are

equipped with sensors enabling them to

has given them the image of job killers.

the survival of German industry.

he spoke that movement along the ais-

les was barely possible.

cal men in Hall 13.

which was a poor investment year.

It is almost impossible to assess the many specialised "fairs within a fair" that, after a long and arduous restructuring process, now make up the Hano-

There were great differences in all sectors; the broad sector of precision mechanics, for example, where efforts to streamline production processes still

The same applies to propulsion and conveyor technology.

In the machine tools and welding sectors, there was plenty of interest in the exhibits but there was no marked improvement in business.

In steel there were some signs of better business. But this was primarily due to the need to restock inventories.

The Hanover Fair reflected the growing complexity of modern technology. Systems that transcend specific branches of industry are gaining ground constantly, as shown by the increasingly intensive use of electronics in mechanical engineering.

This also makes it increasingly difficult for the potential buyer seeking solutions to his particular problems to obtain a clear picture,

All this has forced the Hanover Fair

to restructure and depart from the previous strict division comprising branches of industry in favour of a comprehensive alternative.

The socalled microtronic section in Hanover is a telling example that marks the beginning of this process.

Microtronics is the interplay of various sectors of industry such as mechanical and electrical engineering, office and communications technology, energy technology and conveyor and transport technology. The organisers' aim here was to demonstrate the complex applications of the exhibits to a potential buyer.

There were no technical sensations at the fair but there were many technical novelties that were further developments of existing equipment.

Some examples: the world's first compact neon light housed in a light bulb rather than in a tube. The bulb fits any normal socket.

The 12-watt version of the Centralux light corresponds to a conventional 60watt bulb. There is also a 16-watt version. Both are ignited by a special electronic starter. It will take a few months before the new light bulbs made by Osram GmbH become available to the

There was a portable electricity plant

market gardeners. The operation of the policy of the polic

GmbH. Pfullingen.)

People on mountain farms of the figures for risk provision are in hunting lodges will benefit the because bank business, as in all portable hydroelectric plant as ty, a few post-war years can match to foundations nor any limit after bank profits.

It is simply put straight thed its divided (Dresdner's stayed the stream. The plant provides the stream Commerciant paid nothing)
220 voits at 50 Hz with the big another reason: the risks both at
electronic regulator. The outside and abroad are increasing.
kva, and the plant causes applied enough is known about the fuwhatsoever. (Osterreichischs & World recession since 1979 has

hungszentrum, Seibersdorf its toll. Companies are going into kniptoy and whole nations are feel-There was also a mobile him the crunch.

mance generator that can be difform examples: AEG-Telefunken any automobile engine. The guided going to the wall only by comuseful as a source of energy far ition proceedings which resulted in cal tools in areas that have no expaying just 40 pfennigs in the mark supply. (Goddard Enterprises, brieditors. toria Park, Australia.)

[Countries in financial trouble include

Various novelties were on shall and other East Bloo countries; communications sector. A pock-importing developing countries; device makes it possible to translational device makes it possible to translational countries like Brazil and legrants directly by radio. The tentina; and even oil-exporting (OPTRX) is the size of a small functies like Mexico. calculator. The owner is alended Default by individual borrowers is bration or a buzzing sound to abthing new for banks. What was new message of up to 160 units appx 1982 was the large number of them. a small window of the device of the decision the banks made many la GmbH, Taunusstein.)

Helmut Malerali as that no longer serves classical and Wolfish to bank balance sheets. Ever since the decision, German banks have been tending purely financial credit to fo-

ending purely financial credit to fo-

The explosiveness of cent Westinghouse takeover of the enormous . . . Mexico

ral banks, the Bank for Internatiolements, the IMF and the World

changing interest rates for the lending banks because the borrower bears the burden of rising interest rates,

debts) as part of the roll-over proceduches and subsidiaries in the Euromar-

> grew considerably and the rising dollar exchange rate increased their nominal volume of debt,

have worked without repercussions had there been high growth rates, high world market prices for raw materials and open markets in the industrial

But the recession put pressure on world market prices and promoted protectionism in the industrial nations.

dates (Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Zuire) were joined by such threshold countries as Brazil and even some oilexporting nations like Mexico, Iran and Nigeria. They were no longer able to service principal and interest repayments on schedule. Rescheduling applications mounted as a result.

under discussion today:

• How to limit country risk to manageable proportions.

• How to treat country risks in bank balanco sheots.

of German banks from remaining a vulnerable spot for Germany's banking industry because, they, are not subject to German banking laws and are therefore outside the control of the German Bank Supervision Authority.

The Bonn government, the Bank Supervision Authority and the Bundesbank have kept aloof from the first question. Nobody has been prepared to suggest a quantitative limitation of country risks by restricting the total lending volume to a country.

came up with an answer by adopting the principle that the credit volume may not exceed 18 times the nation's own

The parent banks have always abided by this principle while their substidiaries have not.

banks were unaware that their internal tional competitors throughout the world acted by the same principle and that "this led to a dangerous accumulation of balance of payments credits given to the same country by various banks."

(Head of the Bank Supervision Authority, Inge Lore Bähre).

Germany is also rather liberal in the handling of country risks in balance sheets. America and Britain would like to see the Bonn government press the banks to arrive at a uniform method of balance sheet adjustments for accounts receivable from abroad.

The prevailing view in Britain and America is that adjustments are unnecessary if rescheduling operations are assisted by the IMP, which would indicate the likelihood that a country will get back on its feet.

In Germany, there are no prescribed minimum quotas for balance sheet adiustments. The amount is decided by the board, which acts in its own right though sometimes urged by the Bundesbank and the Bank Supervision Autho-

Manfred Meier-Preschany, Dresdner Bank board member in charge of foeign business: "It would be wrong to lump all countries together. For some countries, rescheduling operations are not enough. They have to have the durations of the rescheduled loans extend-

As a result, adjustments in the balance sheet depend on each individual case and on the bank's ability to make an adjustment, i.e. its profits,

For example, balance sheet analysts say that Deutsche Bank has made a full djustment for its Polish credits in 1982 by allowing DM500m for emergencies.

The third question as to making foreign subsidiaries subject to German banking laws is about to be settled through EEC regulations.

Community guidelines that would make the foreign subsidiaries subject to

6 Now there is talk of even more stringent banking supervision. even in the USA

the parent company's national banking laws have already been drafted and are ready for adoption.

As a result, German banking laws should include the obligation for banks to present the Bank Supervision Authority with consolidated balance sheets that would make it possible to check whether parent and subsidiaries combined have exceeded the permissible credit volume which is based on a bank's own capital.

Since the necessary amendment of the Banking Act has been put aside by the Bonn government due to pressing other business, the Bank Supervision Authority depends on a gentlemen's

Under the agreement, 31 banks have volunteered to permit some such checks. This was a tough decision for many of them because it means that they either have to reduce their volume of business to stay within the limits set by their own capital or have capital.

But what is a chief bank executive to do when he is unable to raise new capital at a particular time? This has prompted Wolfgang Scipp, chief executive of Commerzbank, to ask whether it is not incompatible with the board's duties under company law voluntarily to enter into a gentlemen's agreement that could have a negative effect on earn-

Who knows whether German bankers would have ventured into international business had they know the dangers that lay ahead?

Rudolf Herit 13. 16 - 16 - (Die Zeit, 15 April 1983)

Robots: the miracle-or-monster argument rages on

Some 90 exhibitors from all parts of the world demonstrated their mechani-"see" and "feel" the materials they work on.

As a result, they know exactly how to assemble, weld, measure or align the individual part.

The main power behind the development of robots is the auto industry which now "employs" 60 per cent of these iron workers.

But the growing precision of robots could bring about a change, The most sophisticated models can turn the tiniest of screws with a precision of onetenth of a millimetre and can thus be

nieursgesellschaft.
Alt this chance is used, he maintains,
Germany and Europe will enter the used in precision assembly work. There are now, 3,500 robots working in West Germany, 1,200 more than a next century as an industrial power to be reckoned with. If not, they will descyear ago. Sweden is the world leader in

the use of robots, outstripping Japan.
The two countries next in line, the thus even many makers of robots put some unwarranted faith into their capa-USA and Germany, use roughly the same number of robots relative to their fee, whose first issue came out just in

Since human labour is predominant ime for the fair, says that "the days are in the assembly of dishwashers, radios, typewriters and TV sets, experts estimale that there is a vast scope for robot expansion in these sectors. As a result, the advance of robots in these industries will be faster than elsewhere.

It is still unknown to what extent robots supplant human labour.

The Institute for Production Technology and Automation of the Stuttgartbased Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft estimates that half of today's 1.2 million assembly line jobs in this country are endangered.

But forecasts on the robots' effects on jobs are full of uncertainties, except for the obvious fact that rationalisation and

automation boil down to replacing people by machines.

But experience in the auto industry, the biggest user of robots, seems to disprove this.

In 1981, Germany's auto-makers employed 660,000 people, 78,000 more than ten years earlier. The number of autos made in Germany did not rise but decline in that period: from about four million in 1971 to about 3.9 million in

Last December, Opel chief executive Ferdinand Beickler told the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany that growth did not "manifest itself in the number of units but in more sophisticated and more complex technology and hence the higher value of the vehicles produced."

Daimler-Benz boosted its labour force by 50 per cent in the past five years, using the extra labour only for the manufacture of extras. The pollution and noise abatement regulations in various countries also require additional staff, both in the production and the

By now, the iron workers who do the welding, spraying, stacking of crankshafts and turning of sheetmetal are an integral part of the auto industry.

The capital goods industry has meanwhile adjusted to a growing market, at least in the medium term. But the big manufacturers in this field are meeting with ever stiffer competition as even medium sized companies in the plant and machinery field supply their machinery with electronic brains with and and

above all plenty of cash. As a result, many small make the explosiveness of the risk is enor-disappear from the market bell in, involving as it does governments,

rixed welding production in a young strong strong any rapid adaptation to charge streduling of its loans.

ket conditions impossible by the US Administration, the Bank models could be manufactured international Settlements and a same production line.

this game needs not only know in a position to provide the foreign

industry becomes a real mosty In fact, even large corporates run out of steam, us shows of

The reasons for the use of role was a foretaste widely. While Japan uses then to be it is to replace labour according the banks, the Bank for International Daimler-Benz head of produce Settlements, the IMF and the World Werner Niefer, Europe is primary to be in more flexibility has a foretaste of this risk was provided

Germany's biggest supplier ign countries, government banks and in Augsburg, a 'subsidiary' of Parament-owned enterprises.

Werke Karlsruhe. The largest below has added a new risk to the supplier is the Swedish firm below risk with which bankers have althe biggest in the world is little borrower, fluctuating exchange and the supplier in the world is little borrower, fluctuating exchange and the strates, disparity between the duriest in the Western industrial borrower, and the which money belowed and lent). The new risk with ten per cent of these compact under the name of country risk.

Competition is tough and special themselves unable to answer two bitors in Hall 13 admit that they estions: would all borrowers abroad sell below cost.

So anybody who wants to be a supplier in the country where the borrower

So anybody who wants to be at the country where the borrower

foretaste of this risk was provided duction is Sugust 1982 when Mexico, much to

models could be manufactors and a same production line.

While a fixed production to the countries and a count

his explosiveness of the risk is enor-

make profits for the banks but also boosted the economy as a whole. After all, was it not only reasonable for Germany, an oil-importing nation. to do everything in its power to pay some of the oil bill by boosting exports?

The fact is that the bank loans to developing threshold and East Bloc countries ensured their ability to buy German goods. ... But the clear conscience did not last.

The introduction of roll-over loans posed problems. This, too, was described by Abs at the time: normally, a banker will give a loan only if he knows what the money will be used for and where the repay-

ments will come from. Abs underscored at the time that this was different on Euromarkets. When Euromarket loans fall due, they are repaid with money obtained through new credits. The last borrower gets his credit on a long-term basis but his changing creditori, whose commitment is shortto the borrower. This eliminates any risk due to

What happened was that, in 1979, the year of the second oil shock, the countries where creditor banks are located embarked on an anti-inflationarycourse. And since this meant higher interest rates, the high interest was passed on to the borrowers (including all

The borrowers' interest burden thus

This sort of development could only

The permanent rescheduling candi-

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's gentle This has made country risks an explosive problem for the banks. Now there is talk of more stringent banking supervision even in the United States. developing countries were granted wi-In Germany, the Bonn government, the Bank Supervision Authority and the The banks used the opportunity the Bundesbank must stand by with liquid Euromarkets presented after the 1973 funds to bail out banks should they find

themselves in trouble. with the current account balances of de-There are three major questions

Internationally operating banks jumped into the breach with credits, The funding of the loans was made possible through recycled Opec surpluses

- and recycling that was much praised How to prevent foreign subsidiaries German banks had no pangs of conscience at the time because there were sound reasons for the financial credits they extended. These loans did not only

It was the banks themselves who

The lack of market clarity has prevented fisks beings reduced in time. The



The time is ripe for the European . Community to take another look at peace and security problems, says a joint report by the heads of the five major European research institutes on international affairs.

It should make a greater contribution to security policy, both at the political level and at the operational level.

Military self-reliance and a decoupling from the United States is ruled out if for no other reason than cost: defence spending would rise to domestically unacceptable levels.

The Federal Republic of Germany was represented by the research unit of the Foreign Affairs Association.

The wide-ranging report goes into what is likely to be lost if the pressure of protectionism breaks down the core of the European Community, the Common Market.

It also says that the European Monetary System should be treated as one of the key means of controlling the current ecomonic crisis instead of being regarded merely as a part of European inte-

And it says that jargon in the BEC institutions has in a few years reached a peak of incomprehensibility.

Europe is in a flat spin, say the authors, and the only way to cope is to be prepared to apply the opposite lock, not to keep cool, calm and detached.

They have joined forces in sounding a note of alarm.

"Profound unrest and urgent anxiety prompt this report" are the opening

"If nothing is done we will face the disintegration of the most important European achievements since the end of the Second World War."

These words were written even before the experts could have known that alienation was in the offing between Bonn

What they at present still diagnose as a tragedy could well turn out to be something even worse, with European countries having no-one to blame but themselves.

Thirty years after the Second World finally deprived them of their status as the centre of the civilised world they face the prospect of total eclipse.

The report, dramatically entitled Progress or Decline: The EEC's Decision, cannot be expected to herald a change, Bad habits are too deeply ingrained.

After all, not even direct elections to the European Assembly in 1980 succeeded in making Europe more familiar to the Europeans.

Should there be growing lack of interest next time round, in 1984, meaning an even poorer turnout, it will merely provide a further alibi for national

In effect, egoism of this kind fritters away both the individual and the common benefit that might otherwise be de-

It is thus much to the authors' credit that they refrain from flogging the dead horse of Buropean ideology; it is an ideology no-one is interested in hearing

They make no appeal to idealism of whatever kind. They merely list every thing that runs the risk of being forfeited if the core of the European Community, the Common Market, breaks down under pressure from protectionism.

These likely losses include the following:

owing:

the trade-promoting effect of the EEC customs union; the quantitative advantage that has led to growing specialisation and competitiveness in the world market:

PERSPECTIVE

Time for Europe to stand back and look at itself

This article was written by Munich political scientist Professor Paul Noack.

• the increasing efficiency in sectors previously protected:

• the alleviation of the effect of de facto national monopolies and the availability of a larger supply of goods at lower prices (always excluding the agricultural market);

 and the advantages of increasing diinvestment within member-coun-

The authors suggest that change is possible within the framework of existing structures.

They are well aware that it would be irresponsible to wait for a fundamental restructuring of the mechanisms of European integration.

That, after all, would be no more than an attempt to avoid what would then soon be inevitable. The authors thus support the status

quo. They feel existing structures are worth protecting. Their assessment of world affairs is also conservative.

Deterrence, for example, is felt to be the only way of keeping the peace. President Reagan's versions of the future are not given a mention.

If anything, even fiercer competition between the blocs is expected. Tension is not expected to relax.

Ties with the United States, with all the contradictions they entail, are projected into the decades ahead. Europe is not even as much as considered as being on a par with the superpowers.

Sometimes the report is a little contrite, as when all that is said about the detente policy of the 1970s is that Western Europe fell foul of its own hopes and wishful thinking in respect of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

It would have been better if more realistic options in the early-1970s had been outlined, even though at present the assessment of detente, whatever it may have meant to individual countries, has emerged as the main bone of contention with the United States.

"The term "conservative" is not intended to imply backward in any way. There is little point in analysing the world as it might be rather than as it is. That is why this implicitly conservative outlook has its advantages, and its

finer points come to light when it is a matter of framing proposals. They range from reciprocal recognition of academic qualifications to extending the term of office of the chair-

man of the Council of Ministers. The authors are sceptical about funinges in European structures, and that is what makes their point that nothing new is needed carry con-

It would, they argue, be enough for the European Community countries to recall the joint and successful principles of the EEC's early years.

One of their major demands is for the European Monetary System no longer to be understood merely as part and parcel of European Integration,

It must, they say, be treated as what it really is, one of the key means of controlling the current economic crisis. A greater Ruropeanisation of major

The authors are not alone in wondering why cooperation between European and, say, American firms ought in the long run to be any easier than cooperation between companies in membercountries of the European Community. The fact of course remains that politi-

industries is considered necessary to en-

sure competitiveness on a world scale.

clans could not behave toward the EEC in the way they do if effective ties with community institutions had been established over the past 20 years.

But they haven't and the media for one are reminded of their responsibili-

"The portrayal of Community processes in the national media and public opinion is fatal for any development of common interest or prospect of com-

"Individual Ministers are made out merely to be national champions sent into the ring to take arms against obdurate opponents and poorly-drafted pro-It is gratifying to note that it is also

made clear that Community Institutions themselves have failed to establish a place in European hearts:

"Community jurgon has in a few years reached a peak of incomprehensibility for which centuries have been necessary in some countries."

Despite the multi-dimensional character of the attribution of guilt this capuchin homily is centred on an aspect that is usually ignored when the situation in Europe is at issue. It is the security policy sector. Securi-

ty is given a modern definition in that economic security is felt to be just as important as military security. The overriding background fact is stated as follows: "Of all major trading

partners only Japan is more dependent than the Community is on the international exchange of goods and services." This is one of the causes of tension in relations with the United States, which

has priorities other than those of North-South ties. Although the European Community is an economic community, albeit an incomplete one, disputes with both the United States and the Soviet Union

occur mainly, if not exclusively, in the security policy sector. This leads to the basic tenet of the en-

tire report, which reads as follows: "We are of the view that for the European Community the time is ripe for a reappraisal of peace and security

"The Community must gain clarity about what is at stake and evolve apopriate new responsibilities in view of European unions and institutions within the framework of shared Western viewpoints."

This, as it were, is the only aspect on which a departure is made from the considered status quo approach.

It is lent added weight by the fact that the European Community, in the wake of southward expansion (which the authors advocate), is in the process of becoming virtually identical with the European part of Nato.

In two sequences of thought the need for an explicitly European security policy is discussed.

The first is based on the fact that

ideas of decoupling are to TRANSPORT basic feeling exists. There little doubt that any such de would be to the detriment American interests and might to a gigantic displacement of balance of power to the disale the United States (and, natur Europe as the victim).

"History shows that nations unich and West Berlin are about bie of committing dreadfulls to go ahead with experimental dered acts, and why should in three petrol projects.

States be immune to a repetition Munich, the plan will involve local takes others have made before the control of the city is buying

The conclusion reached is a figure manufacturers about 40 bly enough, that we can said the militarily self-reliant without the sand Japan, which both have lead-

That, it is argued, is out of tion because, if for no other ar experiment in conjunction with would entail an increase in IAC, a motorists' organisation based spending that was deposite Munich. spending that was domestical feat is used to boost the octane rat-

a resurrection of the European

That is the only way in which

The experts likewise keep in the converted most of its coal- and firmly on the ground when its fired heating installations into the

sible in the foreseeable future addiger Schweikl, municipal envi-sultations in which Britain and imental affairs officer, estimates that Nato's Nuclear Planning Group

What the report has to say not least, conservative la ja mainly positive sense of the an

The authors want nothing call on the governments of E recall the almost forgotten is on which European integrabused."

But that alone will be of little cause governments usually full the time in which to read paper And even if they do find it

will not find time in which to their electorates of the need for forms outlined. It is always easier to go is le

nal self-righteousness and b blame at the others' door. Offering advice in politics by

been a thankless task, espe matters of world affairs, and will nue to be so.

That is why it so important to to resume the discussion of problems. It is the only way is European paralysis can be ou after having descended on such

This paralysis can be blame! he governments. Commi tions and organs of public opinions the main reuson why such in stupidities occur that we are de ing to view as the normal state

Specialist in outlook though what has been reviewed may be very telling comparison was draw respect of one state of affairs.

"In the Community," the repo what happens is much the an old Spanish inn. The quality meal dpends on what the guest r pared to contribute toward the

(Deutsches Allgemaines South

Plans to go ahead with lead-free fuel trial

West Berlin, the city is trying a ai-

The authors also set aside at in petion of the intelligence of in petrol. But it has long been susen and causing behaviourial prob-

But Europe must, they say the British government has just acgreater contribution toward ted a Royal Commission report that policy both at the political less it should be phased out of petrol. funich, which has taken the lead in

hold its own in critical similar man cities, according to the Federal B country, is the cleanest of the West

Europe's nuclear contribution and natural gas and piped heating.
not go out of their depth on that at street level, the air Munich nuclear forces and the like. ople breathe is no cleaner than any-

can include their European pres in Munich put out an annual target planning, as they sleed 9,000 tonnes of carbon monoxide,

> Was ereignet sich in Deutschland? Wie sieht Deutschland die Welt? Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen DIE WELT, Deutschlands große, überreyionale Tages- und Wirts haftszeitene.

Que se passe-1-il en Allemagne Comment l'Allemagne regarde-t-elle le monde?

Vous trouverez les réponses à ces questions dans DIE WELT, le quotidien allemand indépendant, suprarégional et économique. O que é que acontece na Alemanha?

Como vê a Alemanha o munde?

What is happening in Germany? How does Germany view the world? You will find the unswers to these questions in DH: WI-LT, Germany's independent national quality

254,000 tonnes of nitrous oxides and

14,000 tonnes of urburnt hydrocarbons.

cles are estimated to account for about

60 per cent of the carbon monoxide out-

put, 50 per cent of the hydrocarbon out-

put and 35 per cent of the nitrous oxide

The motor-car is to blame for more

A brochure on motoring and the en-

vironment published by the Environ-

mental Protection Agency, West Berlin,

paints a grim picture of the effects of

It is said to block oxygen intake into

This can cause headaches, giddiness,

Sufferers from cardiac and circulato-

sickness, buzzing in the ears, difficulty

in breathing, unconsciousness and even

ry complaints in particular are in dan-

ger when pollution peaks during the

A point not made in the brochure but

now considered to be an established

fact is that sulphur dioxide is not alone

in being to blame for tree deaths; ni-

trous oxides from car exhausts also con-

the blood thereby leading to a shortage

of oxygen in the body tissue.

than 90 per cent of atmospheric pollu-

tion in the streets of German cities.

carbon monoxide.

rush hour or smog.

In Germany as a whole motor vehi-

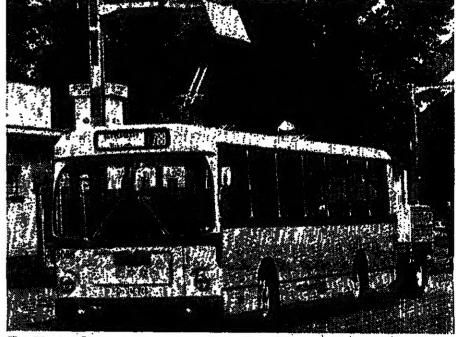
Che casa sta succedendo in : Gormania? Come vede la Germania il mondo?

Risposte a tali quesiti le trovate in DIE WI'LT, il quotatiano indipendente, economico della Germania, a livello nationale.

lQué sucede en Alemania? Cómo ve Alemania el mundo? Usted encontrarà la contestución a estas pregunta en DH: WELT, el diarro alemán independiente.

The second of the second





Battery bus

Düsseldori's transport authority is experimenting with this new battery powered bus, it uses a roof-top collector similar to the old trolley bus arm to recharge at the

Cities and conurbations have invested heavily in public transport and traffic schemes such as pedestrian precincts, one-way systems and linked traffic lights to keep to a minimum the harmful effects of car exhausts on resi-

Herr Schweikl dismisses all these schemes as largely ineffective. He plans to strike at the root cause of the trouble.

Munich, if the plans Burgomaster Kiesl has already approved are endorsed by the city council, will be the first city in the Federal Republic of Germany in which motorists will have to use lead-free fuel.

Environmental protection at the fountainhead is how Herr Klesl views the proposal. He is convinced it will reduce by about 90 per cent the count of a variety of toxins in car exhaust fumes. The lead count will naturally be reduced to zero.

In both the USA and Japan motor fuel has been lead-free since 1975, and only in combination with lead-free fuel can a special catalyst and the lambda probe be used to virtually eliminate harmful exhaust fumes.

More expensive

Buying suitable vehicles was the least of Herr Schweikl's problems. A tougher one was ensuring supplies of lead-free fuel throughout the trial period.

He was referred by the Environmental Protection Agency to Aral's Gelsenkirchen refinery, where limited quantities of lead-free fuel have been produced for some time to meet the requirements of German motor manufacturers.

The special fuel will be available at a municipal garage where private motorists may later be entitled to fill up.

Initially, Munich will have to invest extra cash in the experiment. Cars made to comply with US and Japanese regulations cost about 15 per cent more than conventional models.

And they need to be reconverted to meet a number of domestic require-

The lead-free fuel itself it will be about 10 pfennigs a litre more expensive than conventional fuel, while the special cars' fuel consumption will be a little higher than average. .

But Herr Schweikl is convinced the extra expense will not be too much. The

special cars will dispense with metallic finishes (a saving of roughly DM 1.000 a time, he says) and other extras. The life-span of their exhausts should

be twice that of conventional vehicles'. Spark plugs should need replacing less often too. So running costs seem sure to Three years ago Herr Schweikl was

Press spokesman at the Bavarian Environmental Affairs Ministry and a keen campaigner for clean car exhausts.

In those days the city's present experiment would have been unthinkable. Motor manufacturers took a dim view

They argued that German engines relied on leaded fuel, whereas no comparison could be drawn with models designed for export to the United States and Japan.

Besides, what were needed were cars that used less fuel. Herr Schweikl's colleagues at the Ministry were by no means alone in being convinced that lend-free fuel was an unlikely prospect.

Oddly enough, it was a German motor manufacturer who gave him the cue for resurrecting the plans. Lead-free fuel, a BMW spokesman said, was no

longer a problem for German engines. "Technically," says Dietmar Domröse of the Munich motor manufacturers, "cars could be converted quickly."

Herr Schweikl now plans to take the industry at its word and launch a longterm experiment. The motor industry is not unhappy to fall in with his plans ei-They are a convenient opportunity of

slipping out of the line of fire in which power utilities find themselves in connection with the tree death debate. "Now," says Herr Domröse cheerfully, "the ball is in the oil industry's

court." Oil refineries have argued in the

past that manufacturers were not yet ready for lead-free fuel. The ball is also in Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann's court. He is shortly due to confer with the Interior Ministers of the Lander and, a few days later, with motor and oil industry managers on ways and means of

changing over to unleaded fuel. Bonn is still working on the assumption that there will need to be a European solution, or an arrangement covering the entire Common Market.

Herr Schweikl is scentical. He has a feeling it will be all words and no ac-Christian Schneider

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 April 1983)



THE ENVIRONMENT

Waste recycling sits in a great dump of problems

Waste recycling is not the universal environmental cure-all it was

There were once great hopes of saying energy and raw materials, of economising and preventing environmental damage, but they have given way to a more sceptical view.

Professor Alfons Buckens of Brussels University told a conference at the Protestant Church Academy in Loccum, near Hanover, he knew of not a single really satisfactory recycling facility.

None worked in accordance with the requirements of modern environmental legislation and ran at a profit at the

The conversion of techniques and combinations of processes that seemed sensible in theory into practical arrangements that worked had proved more difficult than expected.

The differences in composition of domestic waste supplied presented problems time and again, while the material recycled did not sell well.

Attempts to solve secondary and tertiary environmental problems had everywhere led to unexpectedly heavy ex-

Installations built so far in the Federal Republic of Germany are no exception; they have failed so far to fulfill the hopes placed in them.

The recycling plant in Neuss, near Dusseldorf, works only by being attached to a waste dump, and only a small proportion of the waste is actually re-

The Ruhr recycling centre, designed to handle 425,000 tonnes of domestic and industrial waste a year, is admitted by its manager, Wolf-Dieter Sondermann, to be in effect little more than an

Banking on centralisation and high technology, he says, has led to capital

Schreckenberger

Continued from page 4

lems in a broad light, he needs the streamlining of government work provided by Schreckenberger. This does not only apply to day-to-day business but also to political and economic fundamentals....

Though it is difficult to "programme an industrial society" and to project our basic order into economics, "the market needs overall political measures by the government to remain stable."

When it come to drafting long-term plans at the Chancellery there are bound to be conflicts between Schrecks not exactly a specialist on economics.

Schreckenberger says that "a professor can say more than a normal politician," but it is doubtful whether the Chancellor will put up with persistent contradiction :- even from one of his

most loyal friends, It is, however, certain that any conflict that might arise will not be publicly

aired by Schreckenberger. Those who know him believe that if any dispute became too great, he would simply pack his bags and return to aca-

(Wirtschaftswoche, 8 April 1983)

investment and annual follow-up costs that impose a heavy burden on the tax-

They also have the effect of blocking other means of treating waste of years. Experts likewise claim the Tübingen pilot project, which is heavily subsidis-

ed by the Bonn government, doesn't work despite having cost a fortune. Maybe it was the spirit of the Loccum Academy that prompted speakers

to be so frank and outspoken. Over 150 people attended the conference on recycling and problems of processing (and opportunities of reducing or avoiding) domestic waste.

They were members of civic protest groups, industrial representatives, wasto processers and local government offi-

Thilo Koch of the Heidelberg Institute of Energy and Environmental Research said the 1980s and 1990s could herald a rethink on integrated treatment

All waste channels might be brought together for central disposal or processing. But the rethink could possibly result in a differential approach.

The change-over might be to separation of the individual components of domestic waste and to separate recycling. But would it happen?

Pilot projects involving separate collection of categories of waste are certainly being given greater attention.

One, in Konstanz, is being carried out by Dornier, a private company interested in refuse disposal. Another, in a Frankfurt suburb, is being undertaken by the local authority refuse collection

The aim behind separate collection is to persuade householders to sort waste and put different categories in different

In Frankfurt paper and glass are being collected separately in this way, Elsewhere it is hoped to collect plastic. metal, textiles and organic waste sepa-

Contrary to what many experts were expecting, householders are cooperating. Motivated by environmental awareness, they are going to the trouble of putting separate waste in separate bins. In this way the volume of unsorted

Continued from page 5

cess. Sales of the imported models (the

Jetta, the Passat/Santana, the Scirocco

and the VW bus) were up nearly a third

Yet the Santana, for instance, is com-

peting with the much roomler Cadillac,

and a Santana turbo diesel costs nearly

\$4,000 more than a fully-fledged Cadil-

Among imported models the strategy

of withdrawing to parts of the market

where price war is not being waged

But Volkswagen of America aim to

the mid-1980s, and that calls for more

than a retreat to market nooks and

What, for that matter, is to become of

the Rabbit, which as recently as two

years ago looked capable of cornering

an entire warren? Was all a property

corner five per cent of the US market by: 20 per cent.

in the first quarter of this year.

seems to work.

domestic garbage can be cut by at least 30 per cent, it is now generally estimat-

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

But such experiments did not attempt to deal with the root cause, an environmentalist reminded the conference: they merely tinkered with the symp-

The packaging industry and food retailers came under fire for forcing more and more packaging on the consumer. It made up roughly half the volume of domestic waste, said Jürgen Orlich of the Environmental Protection Agency.

He singled out cans of soft drink as an example of the disparity between content and packaging.

The can cost roughly 25 pfennigs, the contents (sugar, water and aromatic agents) five pferings at most. So consumers paid mainly for the packaging.

Reusable bottles (the ones with a deposit on them) still account for about 75 per cent of the trade, but there is a marked trend toward the non-returnable variety.

Herr Orlich said the market was on the brink of having to decide for one system or the other. At some point between 75 and 50 per cent it was no longer profitable to supply both reusable and disposable packaging.

The result would probably be a drastic increase in the number of waste bottles and cans. Separating them from other categories of domestic waste was only one solution.

Another would be to insist on reusable bottles that were returned to the manufacturer, and priority ought surely to be given to preventing waste, with recycling being a secondary considera-

A conference working party drew up a combined programme of waste prevention and recycling against the back-ground of a harmonious understanding of man and nature and of the finite na-

It called for a ban on the manufacture of substances that were harmful to the environment (or for the use of 'closed' systems), for compulsory declaration of contents and for differential waste disposal levies (a packaging tax).

Local authorities were called on to collect various categories of waste separately, including organic kitchen waste, and to recycle them.

Consumers were to avoid superfluous packaging, boycotting manufacturers if need be, and to make greater use of

soon to go into full swing.

Helmut Hildebrandt (Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 April 1983)

Bonn to clan the cinema

down on poison dispos

The Bonn Interior Mi drafted a Bill to provide the shifts about musicians may be popu-controls of dangerous ways shifts about musicians may be popu-through the Federal Republication in the among serious music-lovers.

The step is in response to the flow often have we seen poor, long-surrounding 41 missing dram flering Chopin on the screen! There waste from Seveso in northent to also been films without number Gunter Hartkopf, state screen Schubert, while Mozart's life has the Interior Ministry, says at the been serialised on TV. ment to the 1972 Waste Disposine silver screen has even staked its provide for transit permit poor in on the life of Beethoven. Fritz mainly needed because the Git finer starred as Beethoven back in a special waste dump two years days of silent movies.

Schönberg, about nine miles by the Mathias Wiemann in Traumerei play-

sumed any importance for the imposers' life stories are evidently felt Republic since the establishments good screen material. Republic since the establishme Schönberg dump.

The Bill works on the safes a world-famous figure whose life that toxic waste ought to be as it is in the country of origin, Driewn to have been; no further proof is

Anyone who wants to see All that is left to do to provide an ef-waste through the Federal Republic screen contrast is to underscore in future require a permit bandifference between the pleasure and every Land, or Federal state as of creativity and the trials and tri-

Permits would only be issued the ups and downs of the genius.

to restrictions. They need so his music is so heaven-sent; his everstance, be issued if environments life so brings one down to earth. In the likely to occur in the eenplay-writers have wrung every restance as a result of unsuit ounce of appeal out of this heartwester.

Shipments of toxic waster Films about musicians are often a longer be allowed to cross the office success, but they are also ininto Germany at any crossing labby a doubtful quantity: to be restricted to crossings are fulllingssinfonic (Spring Symphotories where substances can be directed by Peter Schumoni, is the

border crossing points were to filt gets off to a furious sturt. Russian The Lander, Dr Hartkopf in dipist Gidon Kremer in the guise of favour of intensifying the propagation plays one of his wild capricthe Waste Disposal Act as propagate a Biedermeler audience. his Ministry.

The Interior Minister wou powered to intervene in personal ships no take of the Bogart film Casa-particularly dangerous substance was not included in the

In cases where overriding the version, although it was Bogart's considerations were involved a fourite scene.

be entitled to Issue Instruction that the "only forgotten take of Casa-Gentle was shown at the end of the local authorities.

(Frankfurter Rundschus, 11.4 Casablanca created a legend, which

Is there a nook big enough for an an-At VW's head office in mual output of 230,000 cars? Competiexecutives say the company is that they seem to have forgotten is DMibn in the United States of cutting. Oerman entries were tion is sure to grow even flercer. US production of the Honda Accord is

At the end of next year Toyota and GM plan to start manufacturing a cometitor to the Rabbit in California. An extra 200,000 compacts a year will then crowd an aiready overcrowded market,

In dollars and cents the Rabbit cannot hold its own. The price was out by \$625 last year without boosting sales. The Japanese are in a much healthler position because they would still be making a profit if they slashed prices by

Not so Volkswagen. A US Senate Germany, committee estimates that the company is losing \$800 on every car it makes in

the United States. On every car VW imports, in contrast, it is said to earn \$2,000, and these fig. ures have yet to be disproved.

Westmoreland works were open Yet Peter Weiher Insists 17 right to set up a production problems of the age: arms, peace,

"Had it not been for West to be rare. Only Franz Winzentwe would not have been able to be rare. Only Franz Winzentpete during the compact be Oberhausen,
would not have been able to be fedures technically varied at the leatures technically varied sketches our dealers and would have low this unimation diary, entries only

greater share of the market." mingly arranged in meaningless But he also admits that white lar is trading at about DM1.00 sperimental film entries failed to much to light either, siways exbit could be manufactured in ing Christine Markgraf's Taglich

Even so, he rules out dosse are never going to close out probase, not even if the figure Fash films are of above-average artis-Worse,"

Schumann film brings two worlds together

Mathias Wiemann in Träumerei play-Transit of special waste by Schumann several decades ago.

the genius whose tale is told is al-

Lit deals with Robert Schumann, The Bill would entitle the from Nietzsche so mistakenly called vernment to silpulate by dem Sweet Saxon.

ausen film festival.

at Oberhausen.

long and boring.

re than can be said for most short

entered by West German filmma-

was a pity, since they dealt with ur-

tooh films and animation effects

k aus dem harmonischen Gefäng-

dubstance. Hera features people in sious cities that merge into a fictitious

is a breathtaking performance, and

At times he seems over-fussy in the exact directions he gives to his young

in the audience we see the young Schumann, played by Herbert Grönemeyer, with a frank and open expression,

He is carried away by the fast and furious rhythms and decides there and then to become the Paganini of the Schamoni selects 10 heaven-sent, sad

years of the composer's life. He sets out learn the ropes from Friedrich Wieck, the hard-nosed businessman father of infant prodigy Clara Wieck.

But he has to give up any idea of becoming a planist. A hand injury rules out a career at the keys. So he goes in for composing instead.

He falls in love with Wieck's gifted daughter, but her pigheaded father wants at any cost to end their liaison. They eventually go to court to get mar-

Her father, who has invested all his live in his superb planist daughter, loses the case and the young couple are finally able to marry.

But the happy end is clouded. Schamoni hints that something is bound to go wrong. Two geniuses cannot possibly get on with each other.

A human tragedy is clearly in the offing. The film ends on a distinctly sub-

It is yet another film that relies on scraps of music by an acknowledged genius. These popular items are visually underlined by Saxon Biedermeier period pieces. The storyline is a tale of flight and sc-

paration, of heartbreak and revolt, of cruelty on the part of an unbending father, of young love and its disconsolate fight for the cause. Schamoni keeps to the known facts.

In precise detail he outlines the narrow confines of Schumann's Saxon surroun-



Nastassia Kinski and Rolf Hoppe as daughter and father Wieck in 'Frühlingssinfo-

cast. But much of the film is fine, emotive and carries conviction.

Other scenes are less successful. They include the one in which the young Mendelssohn, played by Andre Heller, is introduced.

Heller plays the part as that of an angry young man. In the process he narrowly avoids transforming the entire film into pure farce.

Nastassja Kinski is strangely rigid and somewhat unromantic as Clara Wieck. She only succeeds at times in credibly playing the part of a childlike genius at the plano.

But she does make the tragedy and buffeting suffered by Clara comprehen-

Rolf Hoppe, the amazing character actor from Dresden, clearly commands the stage as Robert Wieck, the cruel and inbending father.

In Mephisto Hoppe emerged from a minor role to virtually dominate the action. In Frühlingssinfonie he is likewise a key figure, even though he is desorted and alone at the end.

He imbues his difficult part with a decided note of tragedy, combining doting yet calculating paternal love with a dush of evil genius.

He also incorporates a suggestion of

sinfully interesting love between father and daughter. It adds a constant dash of excitement,

coupled with revulsion at times, yet remains both dubious and fascinating, just as Hoppe ends by making the film He dispenses with all the obvious cli-

ches and plays his part in a way that cannot be seen without periodic goose-

Cameraman Gerard Vandenberg contributes what at times are superb pictures of a fragile, almost Philistine yet very much alive Biedermeier.

He is a highly musical person, which is often a great help in the context. His nostalgically gloomy or brightly-lit Images time and again dig deep into the 9th century.

As a result Schamoni's film is more than mere honest workmanship based on the well-known lives of famous musicians. There is more to it than to others of its genre.

It is worth seeing, even for music-lovers and connoisseurs of Sohumann.

Friedrich Luft

(Die Welt, 16 April 1983)

Old discarded Bogart take gives Germans a lesson in editing



Rigid communication rituals . . . Blick aus dem harmonischen Gefängnis.
(Photo: 6 Weiner Nekes)

city of shadows as the daylight slowly

Nekes, who at 40 is almost a grand old man of a predominantly youthful genre, features half-naked young people in rigid communication rituals dancing though the gates.

It is a work of technical perfection and exciting aestheticism he has submitted to the North Rhine-Westphalian Film Bureau.

In the quest for a new subjectivity in number of documentary filmmakers entered striking material. It included Michael Lentz' Verländert.

It tells the tale of a young Turkish oman and the problem emancipation and integration.

She fails to live up to the expectations placed in her either at home or at work, where her instructor sounds u note of resignation.

Too much is expected of her. That is Why This film for once was too short; it only blots at the many difficulties that

Two other very personal films carried conviction at Oberhausen. They were Kirsten Jepsen's Kaiser, König, Bettelmann, the sensitively-told tale of a Berlin street, and Eigentlich lebe ich gunz normal, made by Bochum trio Hartmut

Continued on page 14



European-Arab dia-

logue can be made.

Unless the West

succeeds in coordi-

East policy to make

t acceptable for

both Israelis and

Arabs, and unless

the Arabs rid them-

selves of their mis-

trust of Western

Europe and the

USA in respect of

European-Arab

the peace process,

dialogue will be bu-

ried before it has

borne its first fruits.

The burial did not

take place in Hant-

burg, primarily be-

shortage of good-

Moslem children.

lem education are to:

in a non-Islamic world

cause there was no Multiplying Mosiems

instruction for the country's 400,000

The lead is being taken in North-

Rhine Westphalia where a one-year ex-periment involving 19 Turkish teachers

curriculum. He says the nims of Mos-

Make Moslem children born in Ger-

• Provide guidelines through this tra-

Help an Islamic identity to develop

many aware of Islamic tradition

E CONFERENCES

European, Arab, scholars, diplomats meet for exchange of ideas

Delegates from 30 European and Arab nations met for five days of talks in Hamburg this month under the auspices of the German Oriental Insti-

It was an attempt to revive the dialogue between Europeans and Arabs that began 10 years ago. But it had limited

It took only until the second day before all the prejudices came out. But it was ill-fated from the beginning.

The assassination in Portugal of Issam Sartawi, a leading moderate member of the PLO, and the failure of the bid to involve Jordan in the Middle East peace process dominated the talks.

It was a domination at the expense of themes involving European-Arab cultural coexistence.



itting the high note: Egyptian singer Lelia Fares shows de- get rich at the ex-

practical ideas for the protection of common cultural values.

The Arab cultural experts as usual zeroed in on Israel, accusing it of dismantling Islamic and Christian cultural values.

The Europeans had nothing with which to counter Arab mistrust towards

them. In fact they almost beat their breasts in an ettempt to pin the for the Middle East dilemma on themselves, On the first day, Helga Schuchardt. Hamburg's senator convincingly advocated the preservation of Islamic and Third World identity. But when talking with Arabs and : Germans she had no answer to the question as to why the Germans were unable to accept the idea of Moslems keeping their ties identity in Germa- (3

had little option but to admit to ingrain-

The following day, Edward Mortimer of the London Times went a step further and accused the West of not having rid itself of its guilt complex towards the Jews, of having ignored the Palestinian problem until the 1967 Israeli-Egyptian War and of having been indifferent to the occupation of Arab territo-

He said that interest in the Arab world was purely economically motivated and that it did not arise until the 1973 oil shock en-

dangered affluence at home. Discusing showed that there were fewer mutual complexes accusations. They also showed that many questions remain open, among them: Why are neither the West Europeans nor the Americans prepared to let the PLO

take part in deciding about the future of the Palestinians? Why do the people of Western countries believe that the Arabs want to Lelia Fares anows que pense of the indus-(Photo: Ulrike Scherwinski) trial nations and

No speakers succeeded in suggesting that they are constantly threatening to

Why does the West equate the Islamic religion with the terror in Iran? Do the Europeans really only want Arab oil and money and do Arab problems really only bore them?

A lot of innocent people will die in the Middle East before another attempt

Islamic religious lessons everal Länder are taking steps to- Turks and Germans, Mos wards introducing Islamic religious

Lower Saxony's Education Georg-Berndt Oschatz (CDI vinced that the Constitution type of instruction mandaton Christian schools, The constitutionally guande

gious instruction at school Dr Klaus Gebauer heads a small team involved in developing the Land terpreted us relating not only? tiunity, Oschutz argues.

The North Rhine-Westphilication Minister, Jurgen Go (SPD), and Berlin Education Hanna-Renute Laurien (CDV Karl-Heinz Walter of Non

Vestphalia's Education Mi that following the year's trial state, guidelines will be issued mentary schools for the 1983/

Dr Gebauer says it was not familiarise Turkish teacher today's upproach to religious tion at German schools.

"What the Turkish teach most difficult was to establish between actual experience in the religious principles of the Ko

The Christian churches are the North-Rhine Westphalias ment with interest. They do ad pate problems about the lead lamic ideas in itself.

But they are concerned abou ture of Christian inter-dente schools where both Islamic # tian principles are taught side

The response of Turkish whose children attended the extal instruction was positive. One religious leader said:

religious instruction we could cut down on or even abolish at Koran schools." Klami

HEALTH

Drugs and alcohol together 'a startling combination'



Then alcohol and drugs are taken together, the results can be startmeeting on road safety has been

essor Hans-Joachim Wagner, of and University's forensic medicine ment, said that the main feature combination was that they heighhe effect of one another.

research figures indicated that accidents were three and a half more likely to occur when the efof alcohol were boosted by a drug. ddressing the Deutsche Verkehrsmeeting in Innsbruck, Professor er said that between 20 and 25 per of accidents he had studied oughout Germany in which the driwill, despite all the Islam is the second religion, numerically speaking, and per cent were essentially due to

ny after Christianity. Mosiems include about 1.4 mixings. 120,000 Yugoslavs, 80,000 Arabs, 20,000 iranians of the conclusion was that breathalyser (General-Anzeiger Bonn, 1,500 German converts, Pictured is a mosque in Marticeks for alcohol were not enough.

13 April 1983)

(Photo: Dere should be tests for drugs as well, law should set an upper limit for

States take steps to introduction a study limited to the Snar, he had

police had stopped for driving erratical-

The most frequent drugs were barbiturates commonly used in sleeping pills and tranquilisers.

In one test, 23.7 per cent of drug-connected accidents involved people with an alcohol level of below 0.08 per cent.

The meeting was told that tests for trated on checking the amount of alco-

The legal position on drugs and driving is that it is up to the driver to ensure that his reflexes are unimpaired.

Action against a driver is only taken he has become conspicuous to the nolice. But once a driver does draw attention to himself, it is usually too late.

zone where no erratic driving is evident and it is here there is no legal help. Experts are only called in when clear facts show that a person has become a menace on the road.

It is doubtful whether the introduction of detailed guidelines for a driver's ound drugs in 18.2 per cent of the licence, as laid down in the first stage of the provisions for an EEC driver's li-

In 13 per cent of the cases, the drug level was so high that the driver should not have been driving.

drugs posed no technical problems. Despite this, the connection between drugs and fitness to drive was still largely ignored because police usually concen-

The problem lies in the risky grey

Liquor picker

This electronic device to measure the amount of alcohol in the blood is being tested by German police, it supersedes the breathalyser.

cence, and regular control check-ups would help.

But it must be ensured that the individual does not endanger the community as a whole because there are too few re-

What matters is to tell the public about the dangers through institutions, the media and doctors.

The doctor must tell the patient how to ensure that drugs do not impair his driving ability. The final decision rests with the patient but the doctor can at least say that he pointed out the risks.

But it would be wrong to consider only the side effects without balancing

them against a drug's positive effects.

The Inhabruck seminar showed that, when weighing risks against benefits. doctors opt in favour of benefits when it comes to treating cardiovascular dis-

Germany has 4.5 million drivers with high blood pressure. Drugs to reduce the blood pressure could make them fit

But doctors at the meeting rejected

the use of drugs which affect the central nervous system because they could lead to dryness in the mouth, a lack of concentration and tiredness.

Other drugs won approval. Included are the beta blocker range. They do not reduce alertness or slow the reactions.

In severe cases, drugs and faith in their effectiveness are not enough. Professor Bernd Priedl and Herbert Lawerenz suggested that people with

severe high blood pressure should have follow-up examinations at least every three years. Another important suggestion was

that drivers should proceed cautiously when beginning treatment for high blood pressure.

Ulrich Schmidt suggested that the phase in which the blood pressure changes from high to normal could temporarily affect a driver's reflexes. It is best not to drive at all during the first few days after starting treatment, he told the meeting.

> Astrid Forberger (Frankfurter Rundschau, 9 April 1983)

Parents warned against giving children pharmaceuticals

Many German parents give their children drugs because they can't sleep, and have problems at school.

In a survey by the Federal Centre for Health Information, 42 per cent of the parents interviewed saw nothing wrong with giving children harmless drugs to improve their ability to concentrate,

The survey warns about drug company advertising. For example, these slo-

"Helps in cases of physical and mental exhaustion, inability to concentrate and tiredness at school" "Helps with flighty children and

combata absentmindedness"; "Meaningfully supplements study for

The Centre says sleeping pills and

tranquilisers are extremely dangerous. They hinder the child's activeness and can be habit forming.

Taken in excess, they can make children fidgety and cause insomnia. Worse still, they can lead to liver damage, the Centre says.

Drugs advertised as improving performance and the ability to concentrate mostly consist of lecithin, glutamic acids and vitamins.

But there was no need for them because diet should ensure an adequate supply of lecithin. One egg yolk a day

One glass of milk had more glutamic acid than a pharmaceutical preparation costing DM40.

It was scientifically not proved that glutamic acid improved mental perfor-

It was better - and much cheaper -If B-group vitamins were taken in the form of natural foods. Grain products, gumes, nuts and meat all have plenty.

If a child is unable to concentrate properly there is usually a reason. Frequently it is tension between the parents or the birth of a baby and the fear of competition. In such cases, it is best to see a doctor.

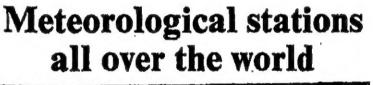
And if the inability to concentrate be really due to vitamin deficiency, it is best remedied by a healthy, vitamin and protein-rich diet plus a multivitamin preparation.

If these intelligence pills have any effect at all, it is of a psychological nature by giving parents and children a straw to hang on to.

(Mannheimer Morgen, 9 April 1983)









supplied the data arranged in sec-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

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OUR WORLD

Smiley's People, Smersh and that mob still hanging around in the German Cold

ast Bloc intelligence work in the France has expelled 47 Soviet diplomats, major Western countries - it involves not just politics but also military, industrial, economic and research secrets.

Germany is a favourite place for spies because of its geographical position. It is also an important member of Nato, it is economically strong and its industry and research are highly devel-

Embassies, consulates and trade missions play a major role. They give agents a cover and immunity from prosecution. They can only be expelled.

On 24 June 1981, German security officers arrested the manager of a Munich firm, Laser Electronic, and his wife as they met with the deputy leader of the Soviet trade mission, Viktor Petrovich

... Shepeley was not only on the trade mission. He was a GRU (Soviet military intelligence) officer. His tactics en routo to meeting contacts kept German counter-intelligence officers busy.

He would wander through Munich for hours, apparently without purpose. Sometimes he would go into deserted side streets and then re-emerge and go off in another direction.

. His car, easily recognisable as belonging to the Soviet mission, would be left far from the meeting place.

Shopelev specialised in getting strategically important electronic devices which are on the export embargo of

Cocom, consisting of the Nato countries (except Iceland) and Japan, is the organisation that decides, on a strategic basis, what should be allowed to be exported to East Bloc countries.

Shopelev failed in 1979 to get a military laser range finder but he managed to get hold of a carbon dioxide laser for DM100.000 in cash.

The device was ordered in Britain, sent to a freight forwarder in Vienna and sent on from there to Moscow.

Shepelev was expelled from the Federal Republic in July 1981. A colleague, Vladimir Kolchenko, also had to go, two months later. He had offered to manager of a company called Varioline DM26,000 to get a night sighting devi-

Several months before Kolchenko, acting for Aviaexport, the Soviet trade agency; had tried to obtain aviation in-

"A tough luck case was Genadly Arkadyevich Batashev. He was arrested outside the Germanic Museum in Cologne in mild-February this year. His misfortune was to have operated without diplomatic 'immunity,' meaning that he has the stand trial instead of being ex-

Batashev's plan was to buy data fransmission and coding devices on the Cocom list through a management consultant and to obtain classified EEC documents and sophisticated electronic components. But the KGB agent's plans came to nought when German counterintelligence officers intervened.

Other East Blod countries also try to get Cocom items.

Thus, for instance, the Czechoslovakian intelligence agency's Department for Science and Technology works with the Prague Ministry for Technological and Investment Development which, in

lournalists and businessmen for spying. It is not the first time a Western nation has made a mass expulsion of East Bloc envoys for this reason. It won't be the last. The Federal Republic of Germany is a favourite haunt for spies. Martin Ernst put this report together for Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt.

its turn, controls several intelligence agents at the Czech embassy in Bonn.

The number of known Czechoslovakian intelligence agents operating at the Bonn embassy rose considerably in 1981, according to German counter-in-

Military espionage, procurement of Cocom goods, surveillance of emigrants and scientific and economic espionage are seen as the major functions of this

Czechoslovakia's electronics ministry, which was established in April 1980, seemed in a particular hurry. It instructed Prague's embassy in Bonn to either buy or obtain blueprints for such electronic components as microproces-

The embassy employees working for the secret service are supported by members of the Czechoslovakian trade mission in Cologno.

Pavel Stohr, second secretary at the Czechoslovaklan - Embassy, ovon succeeded in becoming a full-fledged member of the German Society, for Position Fixing and Navigation

DGON, supported by Bonn and the individual states of the Federal Ropublie of Germany, develops radar, radio and space technology.

The Prague foreign trade company, Omnipol is also involved in this game. It enlisted German businessmen to obtain parts and information relating to the German Leopard II tank and the multi-role combat aircraft, the Tornado.

Even small East Bloc countries like Bulgaria are hoping to achieve a "transfer of technology" free of charge.

A commercial attaché at the Bulgarian embassy in Bonn attracted the attention of German counter-intelligence officers when he approached various German companies in a bid to obtain electronic devices and components in the fields of laser, communications, radistion, precision, semiconductor and similar technologies.

To beat Cocom's restrictions, Sofia's

Continued from page 11 the 11

oifuss, Jürgen Salk and Rainer Wanze-

In the unending idyll of the East Frisian countryside they portray a woman who hunts ducks for a living, lives without electricity or running water and quotes marvellous extracts from her "fan mail" in which she is halled as a dropout.

Two other outstanding entries were Pavel Schnabel's Überleben and Maria Lang's Familiengruft.

In Überleben (Survival) cameraman Schnabel, who in this instance is more important then director Hartmut Schoen, portrays with uncanny sensitiprivate individual rather than an embassy employee) makes a point of ordering the items in very small and inconspicuous numbers. Even disregarding the strategic dam-

man in Bonn (who frequently acts as a

age, the commercial harm caused by this kind of operation is enormous.

The number of known or suspected spies among the employees of official and semi-official Soviet missions in the Federal Republic of Germany (total staff 408) is rising.

According to the Office for the Prolection of the Constitution, there are 109 known Soviet agents. Another 77 are suspected, among them 19 out of 23 Soviet media correspondents in the Bonn/Cologne region and all seven correspondents accredited in West Ber-

The increase at the Soviet embassy in Bonn first became conspicuous in 1981. Especially the military attache (the post was created in 1976) expanded his staff from the original three to nine in 1981. All are members of the GRU military intelligence service.

The Soviet military missions to the armed forces of the three Western Allies, stationed in Frankfurt, Baden-Baden and Bünde (Westphalia), are staffed entirely by GRU experts. There are currently 50.

Their task is to spy on the Bundeswehr and Nate troops in Germany.

In the course of extensive reconnuissance trips (increasingly done at night). they frequently show up at strategically important installations such as armament, energy and communications centres. They also nose around roads, rail tracks, waterways and harbour installa-

They often use muddy and therefore llegible car licence plates and leather jackets worn over uniform tunics.

On 30 January this year a Soviet milltary mission (SMM) car from Bunde was involved in a traffic accident in a prohibited Bundeswehr installation in Schleswig-Holstein.

The number of such incidents rose from 47 in 1980 to 87 in 1981.

SMM spies are becoming increasingly aggressive, and car chases a little like those in James Bond films are no rarity these days.

The latest incident happened on 5 April, two kilometres from the nuclear research centre in Julich in North Rhine-Westphalia.

After a wild chase, the police managed to stop an SMM vehicle whose pas-

vity a man who is so oppressed by the sees taking part in a marathon as his ually routine that he last chance. He survives - by dropping

Familiengrust (Family Vault), subtitied A Love Poem to My Mother, is Maria Lang's first film. It is one the international jury seems to have missed.

She wields the fascination of an entirely subjective film language to make an extraordinary emotional confession full of silent accusation, fragile and charming detachment and subjective personal proximity.

For 10 minutes the new subjectivity has a field day. ... Michael Schmitz (Westdoutsche Allgemeine, 18 April 1983)

sengers instantly claimed MODERN LIVING There is also every reason

that these Soviet military costs vide their fellow-spies with Expensive soft-drink policy in pubs is It is hardly a coincidence the luring youth to alcohol, accuses MP viet agent set up his "dead in ulong the route of one of his ci

This is given weight by the a Bonn Bundestag MP is threatening lur flight of the East German and to take court action to force the ca-

ner Fülle who was supposed has industry to reduce the price of out nuclear secrets and who said drinks.

fuge at the Baden-Baden Shipposef Linsmeler, a CSU member and the East German agent Wenne swyer, blames publicans and bar ow-defected in January 1979, complete for excessive consumption of alcou list of spies operating in this and by young people.

Hidden in a wooden crait life says they sell beer too cheaply. viets transported him back to fight drinks should be cut to offer a

many.

Disgruntled with life in East lifer Linsmeler has done his research ny, Fülle returned to West (chis local youth club where the price amid great publicity.

Solve has been cut to 50 pfennigs.

The head of the Baden-Bade find for beer (DM2) has dropped Major General Vladimir Klines fantially. recalled to Moscow temporariji Germany beer is cheaper than soft tember 1981 and replaced for soft in places where young people July. It is indicative of howsafts tuch as bars and discos. Soft drink GRU experts feel in Germany therally bought wholesale a third once they have been uncores uper than beer and sold over the continue with their work as it at a third more. outh and consumer organisations

For instance, two KGB spins been campaigning for years to get For instance, two KGB spiest is been campaigning for years to get as diplomats at Moscow's Bond and policies changed. They say the sy are still in their posts although an away is an invitation to drink were unmasked by an American in fastead of something non-alcohomas for back as 1974. The Soviet has 8,000 or so discotheques come in did not deny their activities.

In mid-1981 Felix Vinograde to played both keeps young people Soviet trade mission in Cologne the hop and sales of drink brisk and "turn" a Humburg intelligence to be been campaigning for years to get an invitation to drink were unantelligence and its played both keeps young people with the out by the GDR although its bulk that many young people never have maintained a low part to think.

In mid-1981 Felix Vinograde to played both keeps young people fitable.

Soviet trade mission in Cologne the hop and sales of drink brisk and little in the both brisk and little in the both the sales of drink brisk and little in the both the sales of drink brisk and little in the both the both the sales of drink brisk and little in the both the both

assistance,"

self with only half its normal #

the East German mission work

lics - as shown by the Guilland

out unscathed.

nude no major headlines lately lasy order a beer, then usually an-A former fellow prisoner of the In up-market discos the differ-German border guard Went in price between beer and soft hold who fled to West Germaniatis is even more striking.
reported that he had been spread, it is predictable what will be
lionn. It was suggested to his take. Even in those discos where
help to kidnep Weinhold, states are all the same price people
GDR wanted for murder in costs to order alcohol because they feel better value. with his armed escane.

As opposed to other Community harmless still look on beer as a telligence agencies, the GDR by harmless drink; a quencher of allow its top operatives to work and a liquid foodstuff. But narco-Germany in an official capacity experts tend to look on it as the

Instead, they tended to depress road to addiction.

Alled "lilegals" whose infiling Many people have yet to appreciate Instead, they tended to depend any people have yet to appreciate called "lilegals" whose infiling the beer, too, is alcohol," says Profesthis country has diminished described, the beer, too, is alcohol, says Profestly due to successes of West Go. Hanns Hippius of the psychiatric live to successes of the psychiatric live to successes of the psychiatric live to success of the psychiatri

This has prompted the GDE stere is a lot of youth sicoholism. A equip its spies with genuine book cent of Bayarian juveniles, or cal data and send them over a better on Bayarian juveniles, or cal data and send them over at \$1000 youngsters, are beer-drinkers. migranus or refugees.

For the counter-intelligence thank alcohol, while in Gering needles in the haystack of the standard about 100,000 under-

12,000 and 15,000 East General may be difficult to explain to many come to the West every year.

So GDR spies, unlike the part is even harder to understand why have to do without diplomais is so often much less expensive ty.if Chancellor Kohl wanted soft drinks in bars and discos late Franco's President Miner tyoung people congregate. ordering a mass expulsion of il less expensive it is. Bar-owners stoft drinks for roughly a third less spies - which is most unlike Soviet embassy in Bonn world beer yet sell it for at least a third

100-litre barrel of beer costs on age DM150, as against DM100 for irel of inineral water. That comes, fast on paper, to 500 small beers The GDR spy system has pur do with consideration for the old many or with a decision to lorge 8 at, say, DM1.20, or a total turdocular actions. It only has to do

> publicans can hardly argue that an ligher profit margin on soft drinks conomic necessity.

Yet they blame the breweries. Breweries sell soft drinks too but urge publicans to sell mainly beer, say the publi-

They say they are forced by the terms of their contract with the breweries to sell beer cheapest.

Breweries do indeed lean on customers. Loans are made against an obligation to order such and such a quantity of beer in a given period.

Publicans tied by terms such as these are naturally under pressure to push the sales of beer. Often too, the more they sell the higher the profit margin.

Breweries disclaim responsibility They say they don't dictate prices in any way. Publicans are free to charge what they want and to sell non-alcoholic drinks for the same price as their beer, or less, if they want to.

So the two brewers' associations lay the blame fairly and squarely at the retailers' door, while publicans just as energetically disclaim responsibility for alcoholism among the young.

"Alcoholism," says Frithjof Wahl of the Hotel and Catering Association, "begins at home." Yet he admits that pricing could be dangerous.

That is why the association advises members to sell at least one non-alcoholic drink for no more than the price they charge for the cheapest alcoholic

Publicans and caterers are unlikely to take kindly to this recommendation. They calculate turnover by the number of chairs they have, and no-one likes to see a customer spending too much time sipping at a glass of mineral water.

Beer-drinkers, in contrast, are always welcome. Experience shows that they either leave after the first couple of beers or stay for more (and down them fast). Beer soon goes stale.

Beer is not for nothing the cheapest drink in many bars.

Bavarian Economic Affairs Minister Anton Jaumann feels this is a very short-sighted outlook. More than once he has appealed to publicans to sell at least one non-alcoholic drink for no more than the price of a beer.

There are consumer reasons why he is so insistent on this advice. He feels many fathers are reluctant to take the family out for a drink because non-al-

coholic drinks for the children are even more expensive than the beer,

A survey for the Bonn Youth and Family Affairs Ministry would certainly seem to suggest that providing at least one non-alcoholic drink for the same price as a beer would be an effective contribution toward the campaign against youth alcoholism.

Over 7,000 young people aged between 12 and 24 were asked whether they would do without alcohol if a non-

alcoholic drink were the cheapest on

Forty-five per cent said they never touched alcohol; 31 per cent said they would still drink alcohol; and 23 per cent said they would swap to the nonalcoholic drink.

Herr Linsmeier has had the issue probed from the legal angle in a survey drawn up for him by the backroom boys at the Bonn Bundestag.

They say that publicans (and there are many of them) who charge the same price or more for non-alcoholic drinks as for alcoholic beverages are in breach of the Licensed Premises Act.

They also say that the prices charged for non-alcoholic drinks must in general be lower than for alcoholic ones.

Wolfgang Hoffmann (Die Zeit, 8 April 1983)

Lifeline for young victims of 'religious Pied Pipers'

West Berlin municipal authorities and the Protestant Church have set up a telephone "lifeline" for young people in need of help to break with obscure religious denominations.

The aim is to help fight controversial youth sects and religious Pied Pipers and to provide a point of contact for young people who are unable to quit under their own steam.

Thomas Gandow, 36, the Protestant minister who runs the service, says sects' and youth religions have a firm hold on over 10,000 young people in the city.

So a special unit of the municipal

youth department has been set up to work full-time on observation and analysis of the activities and recruitment methods of roughly 500 religious youth groups in Berlin.

Rev. Gandow has lent a helping hand to young people keen to break with such groups, and to their families, who are often on the verge of despair, since

Berlin more than other German cities is seen by youth sects as the foremost test market and centre of activities at present, he says.

His interest in them dates back to February 1978, when Ananda Margis Helmut Kleinknecht, 28, and Erika Rup-pert, 24, committed suicide.

On the steps of the Kalser Wilhelm Memorial Church, on Kurfürstendamm, they poured petrol over themselves and set themselves on fire as a gesture of personal sacrifice to their

Many youth sects have long been rea-

n Jerusalem too. The number of minis-

ters who favour unilateral withdrawal

from Lebanon and decoupling from

what they feel is a problem that defies

Israel has so far banked on the Chris-

tians and been disappointed time and

again. But the Moslems are not prepar-

ition may still do emali. Du

gaining increasing support.

lised to be dangerous. They exert massive psychological pressure on young people who are often forced to break with friends and parents and made fi-

nancially dependent. The dangerous sects, in the opinion of specialists, include the Bhagwan movement, the Scientology Church, the AAO (short for Aktionsanalytische Organisation) and the Process Ranette as-

Gandow feels the reason why they are so attracted by Berlin is that the city is a centre where, more than anywhere else in Germany, young people are en-

gaged in a quest for identity and a sense Initial invitations are to unexpectionable discussion groups, stage performances and nature cure or slimming

At these courses young people, are brought under psychological control by means of meditation, hypnosis and mystical rites.

Some groups show no lack of imagination in gaining access to public funds. Rev. Gandow cites as an exampie the AAO, an organisation set up by Austrian artist Otto Muchl.

It established a charitable foundation innocuously entitled the Welfare Education Association that invested DM3.5m in a villa in Steglitz, West Berlin, for use as a youth centre.

This youth centre is said to have received up to DM1.5m in public subsi-

Newcomers to the AAO are said to undergo macabre concentration camp games as a test of their obedience. In them they are subjected to abject humilistion against a background of loudspeaker gunfire and Hitler speeches.

A Berlin offshoot of the Bhagwan movement recently opened a discotheque on Kurfürstendamm in the hear of the city, doubtless to recruit new members and not just to keep existing sannyasis on their toes, Rev. Gandow offers help and advice

ed to negetiate with Jerusalem for fear to young people who have fallen for profit-conscious apostles of salvation in various ways.

In addition to his telephone lifeline (Berlin 833 30 90) he is associated with a parents' group, the Parental Initiative Against Mental Dependence and Religious Extremism.

This group has ties with a countrywide organisation with its head office in Bonn. F. Diederichs (Die Welt, 12 April 1983)



Continued from page 1

the Christian militia in southern Lebanon, and his mon.

tee that PLO units will not return in the foresceable future and threaten its northern border and border areas again. Jerusalem is afraid Washington might

exert pressure to persuade Israel to dispense with Major Haddad or agree to some compromise or other that only exists on paper.

President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz can expect renewed pressure from Congress, the Senate and US public opinion to withdraw the marines from Lebanon

America has yet to overcome the trauma of Vietnam. Doubt and frustration are widespread

Israeli officials are already wonder-

of neighbouring Moslem countries. The Druses are on good terms with Damascus, whereas the Shi'ltes are basically influenced by Tehran.

ing what use an agreement is that is signed by a government that is not even in control in its own capital city, Beirut.

Joseph Canaan (Handeleblet, 20 spill 1983)